FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

DEC 14 1922

The Bombay Chronicle

FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

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FOUNDED BY SIR P. M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X NO. 295 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1922. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY ..... Rs. 5 Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SHIPPING

KHANDWANI STEAMSHIP LINE.

S. S. "ORURO", loading for Persian Gulf at No. 12 Victoria Docks, will sail on or about 15th December, 1922. For freight passage, etc.—

Please apply to:—
DADAMIA KHANDWANI,
389, Memonwada Street, Pydhoni.
BOMBAY.

O. S. K. LINE

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure.
Honolulu M.	H. Meguro	13th Dec.	28th Dec.
Java Maru	J. Kojima	1st Jan.	17th Jan.
Burma Maru.	A. Kobayashi	12th Jan.	28th Jan.
Andes Maru	.. ..	16th Jan.	1st Feb.
Himalaya Maru	G. Matsuzaki	27 Jan.	12th Feb.

For freight and passages, etc., apply to
R. ISHIZAKI,
Assistant Manager.
P. O. Box No. 355
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923		
9th December ..	NARKUNDA *	16,227
16th	CALEDONIA	7,622
23rd	KARMALA †	9,098
30th	CHINA	7,982
1923.		
6th January ..	MOLDAVIA*	15,800
13th	KASHGAR†	8,840
20th	MANTUA	10,902
27th	NALDERA *	15,825
3rd February ..	MALWA	10,941
10th	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th	KHYBER ..	9,014
24th	MACEDONIA*	11,089
3rd March ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
10th	DEVANHA ..	8,092
17th	CHINA ..	7,982
24th	MOREA† ..	10,911
31st	MANTUA ..	10,902
7th April ..	MALWA ..	10,941
14th	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st	NARKUNDA * ..	16,227
28th	MACEDONIA ..	11,089

† Through steamers from China.
*Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN
A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
22nd December 1922	MULBERA	9,100
6th January ..	MASHOBRA	8,324
10th	GAZANA*	8,284
2nd February ..	GAMARIA*	5,355
16th	MASULA*	7,281
1st March ..	MUNDRA	7,275
16th March ..	DOMALA	8,441
30th	MATIANA	8,600
13th April ..	MULBERA	9,100
27th	MANTOLA	8,903

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIA and CHINA.

1922.		
18th December	MACEDONIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Malwa."
28th ..	SOUDAN	
30th ..	KHIVA	
1923		
13th January	MOREA	
23rd ..	SICILIA	
9th February	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Dongola."
13th February	SOUDAN	
9th March ..	MOLDAVIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Karmala"
9th April ..	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Nyanza"

P. & O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Date	Steamers.	Tons
16th December 1923	MACEDONIA	11,089
9th February ..	NARKUNDA	16,227
9th March ..	MOLDAVIA	15,800
6th April ..	NALDERA	15,825

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
15th Dec. ..	KAMPARA	East & S. Africa 2 P. M.
14th	BARALA ..	Basra via Karachi Coasting.
15th	VARSOVA ..	Basra via Karachi Bushire, Mohammera.
16th	LINGA ..	Karachi Coasting.
18th	VITA	Karachi via K'war.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 153.
Telephone No. 1230.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE.

Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Tsushima Maru.	T. Takeda	6746	3 Dec.	15 Dec.
Wakasa Maru.	M. Goto	6074	16 Dec.	28 Dec.
Nagato Maru..	S. Takeda	5901	29 Dec.	11 Jan.
Takaoka Maru.	Y. Kawashima	7047	3 Jan.	12 Jan.
Kamakuramaru	J. Fujisawa	5829	13 Jan.	27 Jan.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, and fitted with electric lights & fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
K. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Buildings, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 370, 6362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
s. s. Jalaputra ..	8,310	12th Dec.
s. s. Jalatarang ..	4,300	15th Dec.
s. s. Vittoria ..	4,300	5th Jan.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
81, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK

LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,50,66,525-0-0
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves ..... Rs. 2,43,64,957-8-0
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,25,46,567-8-0

Sir D. T. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Board of Directors
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICE: 31, Great Street, Helens, London E. C. 3.

Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON.

Every facility offered for general and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America, Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received. For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.

General Manager,
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent,

CONSUMPTION

BRITISH COLONEL CURED.
MAHARAJA
engages the world-famous Specialist
Rev. G. R. Walters
BHOPAL C. I.
Medicines from above or Bombay Drug Stores, Princess Street. Medicines supplied to Royalty.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, HORNBY ROAD.
Opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,

KANTA BUILDING
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

STATIONERY DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

Price List on Application.

Dr. I. M. Mallick's

(M.A., M.D., B.L.)
RENOWNED PATENT
IC-MIC COOKER
For free Catalogues apply Manager.
29, College Street, CALCUTTA

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX.

Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY.

J. DIAS & Bros.

Civil, Military, & Naval Tailors
280, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Superior Blue Blazer ..	Rs.	40	0
Superior Brown Blazer ..	,,	40	0
Flannel Trousers ..	,,	19	0
Office Shirt ..	,,	3	8
Real Velour Hat ..	,,	22	8
Felt Hat ..	,,	10	8
Superior Silk Tie ..	,,	4	8

KATOL STICKS.

Destroys Mosquitoes. Rs. 1-4-0 per box.
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD

ESTABLISHED 1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years—18—30%

The Safest Office for Life Insurance of the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or -/8/- per monsem. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

CHAMPION

SPARKING PLUGS
are solely represented in BOMBAY and its Suburbs by
RANE Ltd., proprietors of:—
EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES.
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL PRICES ARE OFFERED
FOR { DOZEN LOT / ONE GROSS LOT / TWO GROSS LOT / THREE GROSS LOT

Prof. GAJJAR'S Ionic Remedies.

Liver Solution:—for liver troubles, and indigestion, also Laxative. Re. 1-4
Tonic Solution:—Ideal Tonic for brain and body. Re. 1-8-0 and Rs. 2-8-0.
Fever Drops:—for all fevers. Re. 1-0-0 and 0-5-0.
Ague mixture:—for malaria, ague, etc. Re. 1-0-0.
Cholera Solution:—a proven remedy for cholera, diarrhœa and dysentery Re 0-10-0.
Also Eau-de-Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc. Ask for Catalogue.
THE IONIC PHARMACY, 104, Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY

WONDERFUL PREDICTIONS

BY
HANUMATH-UPASI
Send your FIVE questions in a sealed cover with a money order for Re. ONE. You will get the answers with your sealed cover. Omit the questions relating to theft and Government. Testing questions cannot be answered.

WONDERFUL TALISMAN

OR THE GREAT
"HANUMAN KAVACHA"
By wearing this powerful Hindu Sastric Talisman "Hanuman-Kavacha" which averts all evil planets, increases in the financial concern, develops brain activities, prevents and cures all diseases most marvellously. Every undertaking of yours will be successful. Each KAVACHA cost Rupees Three only.
APPLY TO:—
Proprietor
MALAVALA MANTRA SALAI
(KALAHASTI, S. P. O.)
(Chittoor Dist.)

PERODONT

(Made in Germany)
ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-PASTE
Price 8 Annas per tube.
Can be had from all Chemists or from The
POPULAR PHARMACY
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Branch:—Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "apply Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department. "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—MEN for process Department Apply MANAGER, Job Department, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Young men, about to start in life to apply for our FREE ADVICE FORM. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, SURAT.
A R.5682.

WANTED—A LADY ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSER for daily Anglo-Vernacular newspaper. Apply Box No. 8808, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 5771

WANTED—SUB-AGENTS everywhere in Rajputana and Central India on good terms. Apply Box No. 8811, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5781

WANTED—Capable and efficient TRAVELLING AGENTS to canvass orders for the Swadeshi manufactures on commission. Apply stating qualifications to THE IMPERIAL WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, Cannanore, North Malabar.
A15117

WANTED—GOVERNESS, any nationality in moffusil in State in high Mahomedan family official, for girl 11 years. Hindustani essential. Please apply sharp personally Seth TULSIDAS MOHONJI, TULSIVILA, Harvey Road, New Gamdevi.
A R5803

WANTED—Competent Solicitor's MANAGING CLERK. Excellent prospects to influential men. Apply stating qualifications to Box No. 8820, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5801

WANTED—A MATRICULATED TEACHER as a Companion for a boy, studying English and Gujarati at Desalpur (Kutch) quarters free. Apply stating terms as follows address, Messrs. CHAPSI BHARA & CO., Dana Bunder Bombay No. 3.
A R.5734.

SALARY Rs. 100-230 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to those salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two Days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1, Rawalpindi.

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG ENERGETIC PERSON having years' Business experience travelled all over Europe desires to represent a good Business Firm guarantees every success. Apply DHARAMDAS MOTIRAM, Punjab Palace Hotel.
B R5797

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET for High Class Hindoos, just opposite Marine Lines Station. Sea view. Apply THIRD FLOOR.
C R5743

TO BE LET on monthly tenancy office premises at 303, Hornby Road. Apply Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJI AND CO., Solicitors, 23, Medows Street.
C R5791

TO BE LET.—Second Floor, Hamilton House, Gamdevi, consisting of five airy bedrooms, drawing and dining rooms, electric lights, fans, servants quarters, etc., Rent Rs. 400. Apply sharp Box No. 8806, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
C R5756

TO LET at Gowalia Tank Road, MOTOR SHOW-ROOMS GARAGES with mazzanine floor and garages on ground floor and new airy spacious flats on top floors with up-to-date convenience. Apply WASSAMAL ASSOMAL, 178, Jakaria Musjid, or opposite Babulnath Temple.
C R5802

TO BE LET.—FOR HINDOOS ONLY:—A BUNGLOW open on all sides, airy well ventilated with a spacious gardtn, nearly twenty minutes' walk from Andheri Railway station. Apply or see personally Messrs. CHENIRAM JESRAJ, 893, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
C R5479.

TO BE LET.—Ground floor, measuring 1450 sq. ft. and 1st floor flat, measuring about 2,900 sq. ft. situated at 20A Fort, Street, Frere Road, Bombay, suitable for Office and Godown purposes. Apply for particulars to Messrs. F. MURAGLIA & Co., Marble Merchants and Contractors. 20A Fort Street, Frere Road, Bombay, No. I.
C15113

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

AUTOMATIC Oil-immersed CIRCUIT BREAKERS (Triple Pole) fitted with Ammeters; stocked in sizes of 30, 60, 100 and 200 Amps. Lowest prices from THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay. Telephone 9825.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—20 D. C. CEILING FANS. 230 volts, 60 in. sweep wooden blades, etc., complete, almost new, Apply to Box No. 8819, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K15142

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd., 1906. Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law Auditing etc., for L.C.C. and F.C.R.A. Exams. imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati E.L.A.A and R. S. Bharucha F.C.R.A. (late of Kalbadevi S.T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Buildings, Kalbadevi Road Bombay, Prospectus on application.
M TH.

BOOKS AND STAMPS

WONDERFUL DREAM DICTIONARY, (In English.) No more astrological predictions: The marvellous first novelty unfathomed hitherto. Strictly based on ancient scientific principles and long experiences of the great Wishes. Fortells fortune and fate without horoscope. Price Re. 1 only. The GUPTA ASTRAL ACADEMY, Kasimkot Vizag Dist., South India.
L R.5611.

ANY person wishing to increase his or her income, to develop mental efficiency and to secure a NEVER-FAILING MEMORY, should apply at once for free descriptive Literature to the SECRETARY, PELMAN INSTITUTE, 22, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. Also write for free booklet "HOW TO LEARN FRENCH" by the Unique Pelman System.
C13573

STAMPS.—Our PRESENTATION PACKET of 100 different varieties from the Native States of India, particularly suited for presentation to friends and relatives as a typical Souvenir of India and a Philatelic Acquisition. Price Rs. 2/15 only. 10 Packets at Rs. 27/8. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad
L 15107

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A CAPITALIST to take up one going concern with various German Sole Agencies, the proprietor retiring owing to bad health. Address Box No. 8788, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R5713

SPORTS.

50 PER CENT

RACING EXPERT, out of 20 Selections for the 1st Extra Meeting, obtained:—

5 WINS	5 PLACES
BAHADUR-UL-MULK	ALDER
TRIUMPH	ZILZALAR
JOY GIRL	LEOPOLD
CHIEFTAIN	ULSTER LAD
BAKTAVAR	CENTRY

STILL BETTER RESULTS TO FOLLOW
Address Post Box 599, G. P. O., BOMBAY.
S R5772

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ENTIRELY NEW OLIVER TYPEWRITERS at about 35 per cent reduced rates. Rarest opportunity. Apply Box No. 8797 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T R5735.

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infalliable cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission to

PANDIT KRIPARAM.
6, Nandibagan Lane, P.O. Salkhia. (HOWRAH).

P. S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy V.P.P Charges As. 4.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

WANTED.

WANTED—An experienced and qualified FOREMAN to take charge of the Boring and Crushing plant at the Trust Nowroji Hill Quarry consisting of Electric Motor, Compressor, Jack Hammers and Stone breakers. Pay Rs. 120 to Rs. 150 per month according to qualifications.

Applicant must join immediately. Applications with testimonials should be submitted to undersigned on or before Tuesday the 19th of December, 1922.

(Sd.) M. G. CERVELLO,
Senior Assistant Engineer,
In Charge Schemes 29 and 50.

Engineer's Office, Near King's Circle, Matunga, (Bombay 19).
11/12/22. C15121

Re: F. F. GORDON, LTD. (In Liquidation.)

PURSUANT to the directions given by the Court in the above matter, offers are invited by the undersigned on or before the 10th January, 1923, for the purchase of the business of the above Company as a going concern. The said business, consists of the machinery and plant of the Printing Press known as the Advocate of India as also the right of publishing the Daily and the Sunday Advocate of India and of the stock-in-trade together with the good-will of the business and the benefit of an Indenture of Lease dated 19th April, 1911, under which the premises of the Company, situate at Dalal Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in which the business is carried on, are held and also the benefit of all existing contracts entered into with the Company.

The said premises will be open for inspection by intending purchasers at any time during office hours by previous appointment. For further particulars, apply at the office of the undersigned at 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, Dated 8-12-1922.

N. H. MOOS,
Official Liquidator.
C15095

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SIMPLEX MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th September, 1922, at Rs. 15 (Fifteen) per share, free of Income Tax, will be paid on and after the 3rd January, 1923, at the Company's Registered Office, Canada Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on production of share certificates between the hours of 12 Noon and 3 p.m. (S.T.) on week days, and on Saturdays between the hours of 12 Noon to 1 p.m. (S.T.) to those shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Books on the 15th December 1922.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to 23rd December 1922 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
ALLEN BROS & CO., (INDIA) LIMITED.
Agents.
C15037

THE SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the Preference shares and Rs. 15 per share on the Ordinary shares (both free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half year ending 30th September ,1922 and will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company at Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 8th January, 1923, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 23rd December 1922, to whom dividend receipts will be posted. CHANGE OF ADDRESS if any, should be notified at once.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 23rd December, 1922, to 6th January, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
DEVJI DAMODAR,
Secretary.
C15127

THE NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Association will be held at Sir DINSHAW PETIT NATIVE BROKERS' EXCHANGE HALL, on MONDAY, next the 18th inst. at 12 Noon (S.T.) and soon after this meeting is over the adjourned Extra Ordinary General Meeting of the members of the Association will be held at the same place.

By order of the Board,
RAJENDRA SOMNARAYEN,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 13th, December, 1922
C15138

THE PARULEKAR STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

STATUTORY REPORT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company at 39/41, Apollo Street, Fort, above the Morvi Bank, 2nd floor on the 22nd day of December, 1922 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of considering the Statutory Report and for transacting such business as under the provision of section 77 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, should or may be transacted there at

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will remain CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 13th December 1922 to SATURDAY, the 23rd December, 1922.

By order of the Board
V. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12-12-1922. C15132

RESIDENTIAL FLATS TO BE LET

In Amrut Building Dougall Road, Ballard Estate two flats of four bed rooms with attached bath and lavatories, and drawing rooms also kitchen, store and servants bath. Two flats of one bed room and drawing room kitchen and Bath room.

For rents and particulars please apply to the owner on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. or between 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to

AMRATLAL AMARCHAND,
86, Kazi Sayad St. Mandvi,
Bombay No. 3.

GOVERNMENT OF PORTUGUESE INDIA.

S. S. "PANGIN"—"DAMAO"—"INDIA"—"GOA"—"DIU". LATE NUMADIA—BRISBANE—VORWAERTS—LICHTENFELS—MARIENFELS.

CONSIGNEES of the above steamers, seized by the Government of Portugal at Marmagoa in 1916, are advised that a new extension until 31st January, 1923, to present claims for the net sale proceeds of the cargoes, is granted by the Government of Portugal, according the Decree of 31st October, 1922.

All the claims should be handed to the undersigned and the correspondence addressed c/o SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT, PORTUGUESE INDIA, NOVA GOA.

The documents required to be submitted to decision of the Attorney of Portuguese Republic at Goa, are:—

(a) Bill of lading duly endorsed to the consignee or his legal representative in Bombay or Goa;
(b) Certificate of nationality of the consignee;
(c) Invoice proving the full payment of the goods;
(d) Power of Attorney to the representative in Goa or in Bombay.

The Certificate of Nationality of the consignee, the invoices and the Power of Attorney, must be translated in Portuguese language, and all documents must be vised by the Consul for Portugal in Bombay and stamped according the Portuguese Laws.

After 31st January, 1923, no claim will be accepted.

The undersigned will give further particulars on the matter when requested.

Bombay, 4th November, 1922.

(Sd.) H. A. G. CARDOSO,
President of the Commission Controlling Affairs, ex-German and Austrian Steamers.
C14779

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PARULEKAR STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that company has opened The SHARE TRANSFER BOOK on 20th Nov. 1922.

By order of the Board,
V. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12-12-1922. C15733

SALE OF MYRABULUMS AND ROPE COIR.

ABOUT 10600 LBS. of MYRABULUMS and 2,240lbs. ROPE COIR are for sale.

Intending purchasers are requested to apply for samples and particulars to the Officer Commanding, Detachment "A" Sy: Depot Company, Bombay Castle, behind Town Hall, Fort, Bombay.
C15139

NOTICE.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LIMITED.

THE POWERS OF ATTORNEY granted by the Bank to Messrs. C. I. Parekh & Co., V. I. Parekh, N. C. Parekh and Padamsey Narsibhai Dutia, have been cancelled.

The undersigned has been appointed manager of the Bank.

The Bank will continue to carry on business, as usual, at its Head Office at Osaka Street.

W. T. JONES,
Manager.
C15130

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
AND
OF THE HINDUSTAN TANNERIES, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an EXTRAORDINARY RESOLUTION PASSED by the Members of the abovenamed Company at their Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 6th day of November, 1922, and same being confirmed at the adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 8th day of December, 1922, the Company has been taken into Voluntary Liquidation and Messrs. Haji Essa Haji Oosman and A. A. Peerbhoy have been appointed Liquidators without remuneration.

PEERBHOY KOCHHAR & CO.,
Agents.
Dated, 9th Dec. 1922. C15135

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S Steamer "HONOLULU MARU" having arrived at Bombay from Japan on the 13th instant via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter signature without delay. No Survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending docks every morning to Survey damages. Cargo removed from the landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The Bills of claims for shortage, short-delivery and damage etc. are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

R. ISHIGAKI,
Asst. Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company, MOTILAL MANSIONS, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on THURSDAY, the 21st December, 1922, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1922.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire under clause 102 of Articles of Association but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the next year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
GOKULDAS MANEKLAL & CO.
MOTILAL MANSIONS,
Humum Street, Fort,
Bombay 2nd December, 1922.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 11th December to THURSDAY, the 21st December both day's inclusive
C. 15143.

NOTICE.

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held on the 14th day of December, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the registered office of the Company, Chartered Bank Building, Fort, Bombay, when the subjoined resolution will be proposed as an extraordinary resolution.

"That the capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 1,00,00,000 divided into 1,00,000 shares of Rs. 100 each to Rs. 60,00,000 divided into 1,00,000 shares of Rs. 60 each and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of the shares from Rs. 100 to Rs. 60 each; and extinguishing the liability in respect of uncalled capital on the shares to the extent of Rs. 40 per share."

Should the above resolution be passed by requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a further extraordinary general meeting and such meeting will be held on the 29th day of December, 1922 at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such resolution as a special resolution accordingly.

By Order of the Board,
TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS,
Managing Director.
1st December, 1922. C15122

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE STANDARD ALUMINIUM & BRASS WORKS, LTD.

IN ACCORDANCE with the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mulla on the 24th day of November, 1922, notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held on the 22nd day of December, 1922, at 4 p.m., at BROKERS' CLUB over Messrs. Bennett & Co. Auctioneers at No. 22, Apollo Street, within the Fort for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following resolution namely:—

"THAT THE COMPANY BE WOUND UP VOLUNTARILY."

Should the above Resolution be passed at the Meeting by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By order of the Board of Directors,
(Sd.) C. M. DESAI,
Secretary.
Registered Office,
72, Apollo Street,
Bombay, 13th December, 1922.
5805

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the undersigned at the Municipal Office upto 4 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 20th December, 1922 for the construction of 4 seated latrines and urinals in the Primary School compound. Particulars as regards conditions of contract and tender and specifications of work can be obtained from the Schools Committee's Office during office hours on any working day.

(Sd.) G. M. GUPTE
Chairman, Schools Committee,
Bandra Municipality.
BANDRA 11-12-22. C15136

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for levelling, metalling, etc., and providing a storm water drain in the private street between Dockyard Road and the G. I. P. Railway Company's private street will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of December, 1922.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specifications, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Bombay, 13th December, 1922.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay Municipality.
C15131

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE OF THE DAY FIXED FOR SETTLING A SALE PROCLAMATION AND THE NATURE OF THE PROPERTY, IN THE COURT OF THE MUNSIF NORTH LUCKNOW.

Suit No. 128 of 1918.
Execution case No. 208 of 1922.

GOPI NATH, son of Babu Kedar Nath Saheb Vakil, Caste Khatari, resident of Bhaurun Tola, Chouk, Lucknow .....Decree Holder.

Versus.

JALPA and others ..... Judgment Debtors.

To
SITAL PERSHAD, Son of Ujagar, Brahman residing at present in Bombay at Zakaria Masjid Haji Mohd Yehya Shop No. 218, Bombay ..... Judgment Debtor.

WHEREAS in the abovenamed suit, the Decree Holder has applied for the sale of the property (share 16 krants out of annas four krants 10 and 15½ Decimal situate in Umarigaon, Pargana, Tehsil and District Lucknow.

You are hereby informed that the 5th January 1923 has been fixed for settling the terms of the sale proclamation and the nature of the property (i.e., whether the roperty is ancestral or non-ancestral).

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 11th day of December, 1922.

By Order,
Munsarim,
Munsif's Court, North,
Lucknow.
11-12-22.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JATASHANKER ALVESWAR TRIVEDI, a Clerk, in the employ of Messrs. K. Merwanji and Co., late of Bombay, Brahmin, Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

GOPALJI RANCHHODJI TRIVEDI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, the duly constituted Attorney of Saraswatibai, widow of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay aforesaid this first day of December in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 5th day of December, 1922.
Messrs. JHAVERI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
(True Copy.)
JHAVERY & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C15128

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re:—Estate of Hormusji Cowasjee Minocher Homjee, Late of Bombay, Parsee Priest. ..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Hormusji Cowasjee Minocher Homjee, late of Bombay, Parsee Priest, who died at Bombay, on or about the 9th day of May, 1922, and Probate of whose Will having effect throughout the Province of Bombay was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the 31st day of October, 1922, to Bachubai Bapuji Ijner (widow of Bapuji Hormasji Ijner and Manekbhai Pirojshaw Fatakia (wife of Pirojshaw Ruttonji Fatakja) two of the daughters of the said deceased are hereby required to send in their claims to the said executrices at the office of Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co., their Attorneys at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within one calender month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time, the said executrices will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice and no claim sent in subsquently will be recognized.

And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are hereby required forthwith, to pay the amounts owing by them or to deliver up the securities or property as the case may be to the said Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co., Attorneys of the abovenamed executrices.

Dated this 14th day of December, 1922.
WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Attorneys for the Executrices.
C15118

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4664 of 1922.
Short Cause, Plaint filed on the 11th day of October, 1922.

THE WESTERN INDIA CHEMICAL WORKS, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1913, having its Registered Office at No. 65, Apollo Street, without the Fort ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

KUNVERJI HIRJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business at Dongri Street, without the Fort...Defendant.

To,
KUNVERJI HIRJI, Esqr.,
The Defendant abovenamed.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a Plaint in this Court against the abovenamed Defendant, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz.:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the Defendant may be ordered and decreed to pay the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 5,519-0-7 with interest thereon at the rate of nine per cent. per annum from the 20th day of October, 1921, till judgment, and costs of this suit and interest on judgment at six per cent. per annum. You are hereby summoned to appear in the Court on the 16th day of January, 1923, at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon in person or by an advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions of this suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of this suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence, and you will bring with you (or send by your attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 24th day of October, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.

Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.
C15126

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20 Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT SANKLI STREET, BYCULLA, OPPOSITE THE LAXMI ART PRINTING WORKS.

Under instructions from the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Eufally Mahomedally and Pursuant to the power of Sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 3rd January 1919 and made between the said Esoofally Mahomedali of the one part and the mortgagee of the other parts Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 21st day of December, 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Sankli Street with out the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 529 1/3 square yards or thereabouts be the same, more or less forming part of a large piece of land and registered in the Books of the Collectors of Land Revenue along with other land under old Nos. 29, 95, 96, 49, 172 281 and 191, New Nos. 13531, 13602, C/13710, 13552, 13088 and 13803 Old Survey Nos. 283, 284, 294 and 295 and New Survey Nos. 1-2-3/3549, 1B/3587 3F and 4C/3550 and part of 3589 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the proposed Road on or towards the West by the property let to Sirdar Haji Badloo on or towards the North by Plot No. 3 and on or towards the South by Plot No. 1 and which premises are known as Plot No. 2.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th December, 1922.

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AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4082.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES, AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES, DEPOT; PAREL.

On THURSDAY, the 14th December, 1922, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MENESSE and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores consisting of empty Casks, Lamps of Sorts, Chunam Pans Drums, Paint Kegs; Varnish tins, G. I. Buckets, Forges, Bellows, Hoop Iron, Stoves of Cask, Trolley Wheels, Manilla Rope Leather and Cloth Cuttings, Canvas and Leather Pipes, I. R. Cuttings Vacuum pipes, Clocks and Watches, Beaters, Hammers, Augers, Locks; Glass Scrap; Ink Bottles Tin Lining, Kerosene Oil tins and cases, lead lined Battery boxes I. R. Rolling Rings, Steel Files Aluminium Scrap, large quantity of Cast Iron and W. I. Scrap, Empty Packing Cases, Wooden Crates, and Sundry other stores.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the materials removed within 14 days excluding Holidays from the day of sale failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway Company.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 19th December, 1922, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed the following goods:—

Empty jars, Earthenware pans, Pady Bran, C.P. Goods, Girder, Machinery, Medicine, Watch glasses, S. Fluid, I. Rails, Clothing, Paint, Traps, Barley, Colour Gas cylinder, Tiles, Loose Iron chairs, M. Spring, Pianos with accessories, Granulets, Hoops, Sugar sample, Iron chain, Casket, Cocoanuts, Iron Bars, Locomotive, Advertising matter, Clock and Hardware, Alabaster, Salmon, Soda bottles empty, Copper joints, Fire bricks, Motors, Dry colour samples, etc., etc.

Loose lots of sand lying at Mahim Bunder may be inspected by the intending purchaser before sale.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF GOOD TENTAGE.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 21st December, 1922 at 3 p.m., (S. T.) at the Government Stores, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the office of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores Amrut Building, Ballard Pier, at the Surplus Government Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewree, and which will be read out at the commencement of the Auction Sale.

MENESSE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 14th December 1922.

BENNETT & CO.

139, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE ON THE EAST SIDE OF MORLAND ROAD, BYCULLA.

Under instructions and by order of Mr. N. H. Moos, the receiver appointed in Suit No. 5079 of 1921 (Bai Hoorbai widow of Currim Suleman and others v/s. Bai Rahimabai widow of Salemahomed Haji Ahmed Maklai and others) and pursuant to the power given to the said receiver Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 11th day of January, 1923, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of land of the Foras Tenure with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses and stables standing thereon, situate on the east side of Morland Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and contcining by admeasurement five thousand and one hundred and forty-five square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 21-22, New Nos. 13519-13521, Old Survey No. 276 and New Survey No. 1/3535 and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward Nos. 4063, 251 A, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Abdul Hoosein Shaik on or towards the East by the property of Abboobaker Aboo Rahiman, on or towards the south by Mahomedan Street and on or towards the west by the said Morland Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for Mr. N. H. Moos, the receiver at their Office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 17th day of December, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tyeb terrace 1st floor, B. Walkeshwar road opposite Government House gate very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass crockery and platedware, large round dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters, rich carpets, cottage piano by schiedmeyer and sohoen, table ornaments, Chesterfield sofa and easy chairs, suite of sofas and chairs, fancy Cabinets, vases, teapoys, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses dressing and wash hand tables Oval minor dressing chest of drawers, corner cabinets, English small and big ice boxes, reclining sofas, cane furniture, writing table, silver cabinets, glass door book cases, aluminium utensils, gas stove nearly new, etc., etc.

The property of C.H. Mutch Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOLLEN SERGE, SUITING, PRESERVED FISH AND WOOLLEN AND COTTON COVERT, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 16th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc., etc.

By order of the Banks and Offices concerned:—

6 cases Toys "Cangaroos".
1 case needles and letters.
2 Parcel woollen and cotton covert.
1 Parcel woollen suiting.
20 Parcel woollen serge.
11 cases preserved fish in Tins.
12 cases Files.

AT 2-30 P. M.

One Studebaker Motor Car Landaulette 4 Cylinder 20-22 H. P. in good running order.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred dogcart.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred English Brougham
1 Waler horse going in harness.
1 Arab horse going in saddle and harness.
1 Austin Motor Car 4 cylinder 20-20 H. P. in good running order.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 14th December, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MODY & CO.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of Teak and Blackwood Household Furniture, Rich Hall Carpets, "Godrej" and "Milliners" Patent Safes with Stands, Cottage Piano (S. Rose and Co.'s), "Hudson" and "Rover" Motor Cars, etc., etc., in the Bungalow just opposite Dr. Porter's Hospital on Nepean Sea Road, by the Order of the Composition Committee, the possession holder of the parties concerned.

Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the above address on SUNDAY, the 17th day of December, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

Sliding mahoganized dining table in 5 pieces, dining chairs, sideboards, drawing room sofas and chairs, centre table, hall rich carpets, flower vases, cottage piano in good condition (by S. Rose and Co.), marble statues and stands, pictures, jewellery cabinet, door curtains, glassdoor almirahs, teakwood beds, easy chairs, dressing chest of drawers, "Godrej" C. quality safe, size 28 by 22, with stand, "Milliner's" safe, size 24 by 18, with stand, "Hudson" 6 cylinder motor car No. 2887, "Rover" 4 cylinder motor car No. 3712, wall clock, hatstand, teapoys, a lot of motor car tyres, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th December, 1922.

MESSRS. MERCHANT & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
41, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

AN AUCTION SALE OF STONES AND CARTS RUBBLES.

Under instructions from The Tata Construction Co. Ltd., and by virtue of the powers vested in them under the indenture of Lease, dated the 18th February, 1922, made between Messrs. Tata Construction Co., Ltd., of the one part and Rajaram Dhondu Khanwale of the other part, Messrs. MERCHANT and Co., will proceed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 25th December, 1922 at about 4 p.m. at Kalachowki Quarries on account and at the risk of the said Leasee the following Materials,

About 5,000 Stones and about 100 Carts Rubble, lying on all that Piece and Parcel of Land known as Kalachowki Quarries.

For particulars and the conditions of Sale apply to the undersigned.

MERCHANT AND CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay 14th December 1922.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P RAILWAY
25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF APPROXIMATELY FIVE TO SIX LAKHS KITBAGS.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant at 11 a.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the Colaba Depot of the Surplus Government property (Barrac Masters Yard) under instructions from the Controller (Sales.)

Approximately 5 to 6 lakhs Kitbags.

The above kitbags will be sold in one lot subject to certain conditions of sale to be had of the Controller or the Auctioneers. These conditions will be read out before the commencement of the Auction Sale. The above bags can be inspected at the Colaba Depot.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT SANKLI STREET.

Under instructions from the mortgagees by Jamakvahoo, widow of Megaji Mavji and Mr. Kanji Mulji and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the indenture of Mortgage dated 15th day of January, 1921, and made between Mr. Kadarbhai Mohomedali Bootwala of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part Messrs. Mehta and Co will sell by public auction on Monday the 8th day of January 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on account and at the risk of the said Mr. Kadarbhai Mohomedali Bootwala the undermentioned valuable property on the premises.

FIRSTLY—ALL THAT piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with the building standing thereon situate lying and being at Sankli Street known as Plot No. 12A without the Fort of Bombay in the Registraion Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-five square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less forming part of a large piece or parcel or of land registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 29, 95 96, 49, 172, 281, and 191 and New Nos 13531, 13602, C/13710, 13552, 13688 and 13803, Old Survey Nos. 283, 284 294 and 295 and New Survey Nos. 1-2-3/3549, 1B/3587, 3F and 4c/3550 and part of 3589 or some of them and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 3920 (1) in Street No. 107 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a proposed passage, on or towards the West partly by Plot No. 11 and partly by the property of a Memon on or towards the North by Plot No. 12B and on or towards the South by the Sankli Street.

SECONDLY.—ALL THAT piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with the building standing thereon situate lying and being at Sankli Street known as Plot No. 12B without the Fort of Bombay in the Rtgistration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement five hundred and six square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less forming part of a large piece or parcel of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 29, 95, 96, 49 172 281 and 191 and New Nos. 13531, 13602, C/13170, 13552, 13688 and 13803, Old Survey Nos. 283, 284, 294, and 295 and New Survey Nos. 1-2-3/3549, 1B/3587, 3F and 4c/3550 and part of 3589 or some of them and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No 3920 (2) and Street No. 107A and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a proposed road, on or towards the West by Plot No. 11, on or towards the North by Plot No. 13 and on or towards South by Plot No. 12A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, Attorneys for the Vendors at Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th December, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS

Special Religious Attraction!
TO-DAY
The Exposition of St. Francis at Goa.
(Kohinoor Special Production)
Stately Opening Ceremony and Exposition of the Body by the Roman and Mysore Priests—Huge crowds from all parts of the World—Birthplace of St. Francis Xavier in Spain—Romantic Scenes of Goa and its Churches—Resting-place of the Saint in the Church of Bom Jesus—etc., etc.
5-Reel Fighting Drama
"CHALLENGE OF CHANCE"
GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
TIMES AND PRICES AS USUAL.

Last Show ! Last Show !
Musical Concerts & Charkha Exhibition.
19th December 1922, Night 9-30 (S.T.)
Grant Road Coronation Theatre.
PLEASE REMEMBER TO COME ONE ! COME ALL.
Miss GOHARJAN OF CALCUTTA.
Programme contains special songs on Charkha and Khadi.
Tickets can be had at Grant Road Coronation Theatre.
Telephone No. 987.
Prices—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, & 1.

Under Public Patronage.
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
(Founded) by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE,)
will stage at the
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE,
on
Saturday 16th Dec. 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.)
VIDYAHARAN
Sunday 17th Dec. 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
SATTECHE-GULAM.
Proprietors.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H. H. THE
Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad
OF BARODA
Gandharwa Natak Mandali
will stage at the
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road
Saturday 16th December 1922
SAWASHAYKALOL.
Sunday, 17th December 1922
SAUBHADRA.

ARYA SUBHODH NATAK MANDALI
will stage at the
BOMBAY THEATRE GRANT ROAD,
Their most Master piece
97th play
of
ASURI LALASA
On Thursday 14th December 1922 at 8-45 p.m. (S.T.)
Company's performances every Monday and Thursday night and Sunday afternoon.
Rates of admission Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1-8, 1 & As. 8.
Tickets will be had at Madhav ashram, Girgaum, every day.
K. P. PANDIT
Manager,
Bombay Season.

TO-NIGHT
and THIS WEEK
CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS
MAHA SHVETA-KADAMBARI
FEATURING
the famous producer Mr. Patankar and beautiful Miss TARA.
Picturized in Gorgeous style by
NATIONAL FILM Co.
from the famous work of Shri Banabhatta,
See how Porudlik and the moon cursed each other and went the round of births in misery: See how they were liberated.
POPULAR PRICES,
Time 5-15; 7; 8-45; 10-30.
Coming ! Coming !
BHISMA PITAMAH,
His life and end—produced by
STAR FILMS LTD.

THE EMPRESS
Direction: MADAN THEATRES LD.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
The Great Cinema Masterpiece
"THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII"
BY LORD LYTTON
This colossal production made amongst the actual ruins of Pompeii, regardless of all cost includes: 5000 performers, 50 Lions and 100 Gladiators.

ONCE AGAIN
"FOR ONE WEEK MORE"
Owing to the demand of the General Public
IMPERIAL CINEMA
PRESENTS
An extra Super production.
"SURYA-KUMARI"
PRODUCED BY
KOHINOOR FILM Co.
DAILY SHOWS 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30, P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS ON SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND HOLIDAYS AT 3-30.

The NOVELTY CINEMA
presents to-night and this week a-2-weeks' serial story in 7 Episodes.
"THE SCUM OF PARIS"
A pure, simple, straightforward story of a poor, ill-treated girl, wrecking vengeance on her persecutors.
NO ABSURDITY !
NO NONSENSE !
NO IMPOSSIBILITY !
NO TRIGGER-PULLING !
Also a side-splitting comedy in the programme. Times and rates as usual.
THE
"NOVELTY" CINEMA,
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

ALASTOR
READER OF CHARACTER.
AND EVENTS BY PALMISTRY.
CONSULTATIONS 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M. DAILY.
CARLTON HOTEL (Room 6)
(Outram Road.)
(Hornby Road, Bombay.)
ALASTOR will read Character and Events.
Every Evening at the Red Cross Fete.

RED CROSS FETE

SPECIAL LADIES' DAY

The Fete will be opened from 9-30 a. m. to 12 noon on Saturday 16th for Ladies only and boys under 12. Entrance by West Gate only. Entrance Rs. 2.

J. E. JACKSON
Honorary Secretary.

THE EXCELSIOR
Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LD.
6-15 TO-DAY 9-30
MARY PICKFORD
in
"LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY"
It is an absolutely perfect Pickford role—and the wonder is the world has had to wait so long to see her in it.
Booking at Rose & Co. Ltd. from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. after 6 p.m. at the Theatre.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
MADAN THEATRES LD.
present the FIRST OF THEIR FAMOUS PLAYERS AND PARAMOUNT PICTURES:
"THE GILDED LILY"
"THE GILDED LILY"
featuring the renowned star of the silent drama
MAY MURRAY
MAY MURRAY
DRAMA OF THE SUPREME LOVE OF A DANCER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th Dec. 1922.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.873inches.
Temperature of Air	77.4 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.2 "
Dew Point	66.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.707 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	2.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	82.8 "
Minimum temperature of Air	71.5 "
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	SE,ESE,WSW.
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight	166 miles,

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water as at Prince's Dock Still.

Day of week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill.
	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	h. in.
Tu	19	m 11 33	27 4	19	m 5 50	18 4
		— —	—		5 34a	4 10
W	13	m 5 56	26 8	13	m —	—
		7 11a	25 10		0 53a	4 11
Th	14	m 7 2	26 8	14	m 1 13	17 8
		8 22a	26 11		1 50a	20 1
S	16	m 9 6	27 1	16	m 3 2u	16 8
		10 14a	29 0		3 26a	19 4
S	17	m 9 59	27 3	17	m 4 15	18 11
		11 1a	29 8		4 11a	18 14
M	18	m 10 48	27 4	18	m 5 5	14 8
		11 45a	30 0		4 54a	18 0
T	5	m 11 25	26 8	5	m 5 44	19 7
						18 02

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 13th December 1922, giving data for the preceeding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—There has been nearly general rain in the north and east. Rawalpindi had a heavy fall of 2.20" while Lahore had 0.86," Ambala 0.27" and Delhi 0.14". Skies are moderately clouded and humidity is generally in excess. Day temperature was below and night temperature was above the average.

The United Provinces.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the west, Jhansi reports 0.45" and Mainpuri 0.11". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and the air has become damper than usual. Night temperature was above normal.

Sind and Rajaputana.—Light rain insignificant in amount has fallen locally in east Rajputana. Skies are moderately clouded there and are almost clear in Sind and west Rajputana. Humidity is in excess. Day temperature was below normal at Jacobabad and Mount Abu while night temperature was above the average at Ajmere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India. West Veraval report 0.21" of rain and Indore had 0.15." Skies are clear in Gujarat and Kathiawar and moderately heavily clouded in Central India West. Humidity is in excess. Day temperature was below and night temperature was above the average generally.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor reports 0.14" of rain while Hoshangabad and Khandwa had 0.21" and 0.31" respectively. Skies are clear Lightly clouded in the south-east of the reporting area and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Raipur and in excess in the north-west of the division. Night temperature was above normal at Jubbulpore, Khandwa and Akola.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is damper than usual. Day temperature was below the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Aurangabad received 0.16" of rain. Skies are moderately couded in the north-west and clear elsewhere. Humidity is generally in excess and at Malegaon and Ahmednagar night temperature was above normal

General remarks.—The disturbance from the west has extended eastwards into the United Provinces and the Central parts of the reporting area and has given nearly general rain in the north and east Punjab and the West United Provinces with local falls in the north-west Central Provinces and Central India west. A few falls have also occurred in Kathiawar and north Hyderabad. Skies have cleared in Sind, Gujarat, Kathiawar and west Rajputana and are moderately or heavily clouded over the area of rainfall. The air is damper than usual egcept in Madras and the north-east of the Peninsula and nights were warmer than usual in the Punjab, the United Provinces, the north west Central Provinces, Central India West and South Gujarat. Day temperature was below normal in the Punjab and upper Sind.

Forecast.—An eastward extension of rain is likely in the United Provinces and the Central Provinces but a decrease is probable in the Punjab.

India Telegraphic summary for the 12th December 1922.

The storm in the Bay passed inland about 50 miles south of Kyaukpyu. Last evening it has given fairly widespread rain in Burma excluding Assam. The western disturbance caused nearly general rain in nirth-east Baluchistan hills of the Northwest Frontier Province and in the north and central Punjab with a few falls in Gujarat.

The chief amounts are:—Kyaukpyu one inch Akyab one and a half; Minbu, Lashio one; Yamethin three-quarters; Mandalay, Monywa a half; Maymya two; Ludhiana, Lahore, Sialkot a quarter; Rawlpindi three-quarters; Lyallpur, Parachinar, Drosh, Dwarka a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 13TH OF DEC. 1922.

DIVISION.	Temp. in Shade, Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Temp. in Shade, Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Humidity Past 24 hrs.	Rainfall Past 24 hrs.	Rainfall Total 1st November to date.	Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	0	..
Do. 6th	70.6	58.8	66	..	0	—5.42
Jask	84.3	66.8	79	..	0	—0.76
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 6th	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	66.3	50.4	94	..	0	—0.16
Rawalpindi	51.7	47.6	94	2.20	2.90	—2.36
Lahore	64.9	52.0	85	0.86	1.22	—1.05
Hissar	69.0	47.1	85	..	0.01	—0.11
Ambala	63.6	43.6	97	0.27	0.27	—0.14
Delhi	63.0	52.4	90	0.14	0.14	—0.13
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri	75.8	56.3	91	0.11	0.11	—0.18
Jhansi	75.0	56.6	87	0.45	0.45	—0.21
Cawnpore	74.4	53.5	88	0.02	0.02	—0.44
Allahabad	79.6	54.3	84	..	0	—0.46
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	68.1	46.4	86	..	0.02	—0.10
Karachi	78.5	62.3	73	..	0.03	—0.82
Ajmer	77.0	54.8	88	..	0	—0.34
Jaipur	74.3	52.2	81	0.06	0.16	+0.39
Kotah	77.6	55.6	94	0.08	0.08	—0.14
Mount Abu	63.2	50.4	65	0.05	0.05	—0.25
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	81.7	53 4	54	..	0	—0.09
Dwarka	77.9	64 4	79	..	0.45	+0.41
Veraval	76.3	67.1	90	0.21	0.26	0
Rajkot	81.3	59.6	61	..	0	—0.22
Bhavnagar Para	80.8	60.9	70	..	0.05	—0.11
Surat	82.1	65.6	77	..	0.13	—0.09
Ahmedabad	82.4	61.9	60	..	0	—0.16
Deesa	85.8	56.2	40	..	0	—0.13
Neemuch	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indore	75.1	56.3	88	0.15	2.76	×2.24
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	78.1	51.5	78	..	1.56	+0.97
Saugor	80.4	53.8	94	0.14	1.01	×0.41
Hoshangabad	78.5	55 4	93	0.21	2.68	×1.05
Khandwa	85.7	58.6	94	0.31	0.90	+0.27
Akola	85.2	59.5	55	..	2.12	+1.55
Amraot	83.8	58.3	57	..	1.52	+0.85
Nagpur	80.7	54.8	58	..	1.99	+1.10
Chanda	80.7	56.0	75	..	2.37	+1.01
Raipur	78.2	52.9	37	..	1.04	+0.55
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.8	72.5	80	..	0	—0.46
Ratnagiri	83.2	67.7	70	..	2.47	+1.79
Marmagao	80.1	70.5	90	..	4.62	+2.54
Karwar	84.9	66.5	92	..	3.28	+1.49
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.1	64.9	85	..	0.73	+0.13
Ahmednagar	81.2	57.5	70	..	10.08	+9.10
Poona	82.4	56.7	82	..	6.60	+5.67
Sholapur	85.5	61.7	66	..	3.10	+1.99
Bijapur	82.5	60.8	82	..	9.61	×8.66
Belgaum	81.1	56.2	86	..	4.06	×2.51
Aurangabad	79.2	57.6	89	0.16	5.85	×5.08
Nizamabad (Indur)	8.0	..	89	..	1.88	×0.79
Hyderabad	41.6	56.9	78	..	0.86	0
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85.5	70.2	74	..	2.96	—0.08
Calicut	86.8	71.3	84	..	9.25	×4.06
Cochin	87.7	72.5	98	..	12.49	×5.32
Colombo	84.7	66.1	91	..	24.82	×9.66
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.3	65.2	89	..	17.83	×11.91
Bellary	87.0	63.2	62	..	6.55	4.40
Cuddapah	90.2	65.9	64	..	14.02	+10.16
Madras	83.1	65.2	86	..	33.20	16.97
Bangalore	81.3	58.3	68	..	5.55	+2.47
Coimbatore	84.1	63.9	70	..	9.05	+5.19
Trichinopoly	85.7	65.6	79	..	14.82	+8.71
Nesapatam	82.0	72.0	75	..	10.36	+10.56

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 12th.

	Sales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
„ Sales of East Indian	200
„ Import	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

Tone of New York Market Quiet, pending on bureau report.

Mid. Americans		—
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot Limited request		14·56
New York, 11 a.m. Sales		17·65
(closing time.)	Mar.	24·00—03
	May.	25·00—04
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July	24·65—03
	Mar.	24·61
As known in Liverpool at	July	24.13

SPOT PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 12th.

Months	To-day's prices.
December	13·85—24
January	13·75—25
February	13·64—24
March	13.56—24
April	13.49—22
May	13.42—22
June	13.32—22
July	13·22—22
August	13·01—33
September	12·50—23
Oct.	12.58—22
Nov.	12·46—22

Tone :—Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Dec. 12th.

H. G. Bengal	Good	7·95
„ „	Fully Good	8·35
„ „	Fine	8·75
No. 1 Omra	Good	10·15
„ „	Fully Good	10·55
„ „	Fine	10·95
M. G. Broach,	Good	11·85
„ „	Fully Good	12·25
„ „	Fine	12·65
„ Sefads	Good	7·85
„ „	Fully Good	8·25
„ „	Fine	8·65

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec 12th.

Months.	To-day's prices.
Dec.	16.90—25
Jan.	16.90—25
February	17·00—25
March	17·15—25
April	17·25—25
May	17·35—25
June	17·40—25
July	17.50—25
Aug.	—
Sep.	—

Manchester Market. No Change but there is larger Cloth inquiry Yarns :—Quiet,

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool Dec. 12th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months	To-day's Price
Dec.	13·96—13
Jan.	13.88—12
Feb.	—
Mar.	13·69—11
April	—
May	13·53—11
June	—
July	13·34—10
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	12·68—12
Nov.	12·55—13

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Dec. 12th.

To-days Prices.

Futures at New York.	Jan.	25·11 +22
	Mar.	25·32+25
	May.	24·38+32
	July	25·02+30

Liverpool, Dec, 12th.

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.G Liverpool.	Jan.	13·75—25
	Mar.	13·56—24
	May	13·42—22
	July	13·22—22

London, Dec, 12th.

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 Steady.
Bar Gold £ 4 9/7 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 31 7/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec, 11th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—63 1/2lbs	—
Barletta Russo—63 lbs. Jan-Feb. Sellers.	47/3
Australian 63 lbs. Jan-Feb.	45/9
Karachi Barley Jan. Paid	32
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Dec.-Jan.	31/9
Wheat Red Karachi 480 lbs. Dec.-Jan	51/6

Tone—Firmer.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18
Hongkong	117
National	43
P. and O. Banking Corporation	14
Eastern Bank	5 1/4

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Real Bold Jan.-Feb.	—
Nominal	£ 16 1/2
RAPESEED Yellow Guzerat per ton	—
LINSEED, Argentine Dec.-Jan. Firmer Paid	£ 171 1/16
RAPESEED Brown, Cawnpore	—
LINSEED Bombay Nov-Dec.	—
Tone of Linseed—	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec-Jan. Value	£ 8 5/8
BORIA RAPESEED:—Dec.-Jan. Quoted	£ 16 3/4

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	65 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	62 3/4
Copper Braziers	82
Yellow Metal	8
Hard Spelter	27 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 3/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4%1960/90	85 5/8—
Victory Bonds 4 %	88 1/4—
War loan 5% 1929/47	99 3/16—
Consols 2 1/2 %	55 5/8—
Rupee Paper 2 1/2%	37 1/2—1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	82 3/4—1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	54 1/4—
7 per cent. Indian Loan	£ 11

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Jan.-Feb.	13 1/4
Plaintation First Latex Crepe	—
Dec.	14
Freight of Coal—Cardiff to Bombay	14/6

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Dec-Jan. Sellers	20/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Jan-Mar. Sellers	20/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec-Jan, Sellers	20/8 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Dec-Jan. Sellers	20/8 1/2

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Dec. 13.

To-day Reuter reported 22 points higher in New York futures and 25 points lower in Liverpool. The New York market advanced on considerable short covering. The Agricultural Bureau Report which was published yesterday in New York estimates the American crop at 9,964,000 Bs. This is about what was expected. It shows a crop of about 10,400,000 bales including linters. We expect the prices to go higher especially after Christmas and New Year holidays and would recommend our friends to buy on all good breaks.

In sympathy with higher advices reported from Home the marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 457½ steady, and advanced to Rs. 459½ on buying offices. At this level marwari jobbers came out as sellers depressing the market to Rs. 457. Again on buying by some offices and Commission Houses the prices advanced to Rs. 461, and after fluctuating the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 459. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 458½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 457½ and closed at Rs. 455½.

Fine M. G. Oomra Dec.-January opened at Rs. 407½ and fluctuated within a range of rupees two, the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 406. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 408½ and going up by a rpee declined to Rs. 406, the rate ruling at 4 p.m. was Rs. 407. There was very little doing in these Contracts F. G. M. G. Bengal was Rs. 332 for Dec.-January and Rs. 336 for March nominal

Our market for ready cotton was easier and the off take was nominal.

To-day being settlement day no tenders were made for Oomra and Bengal.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (5 P. M.)

Bombay, Dec 13th.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	Apl./May		455 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.		330
F. G. Bengal	March		336
Fine. Oomra	Dec.-Jan.		403 1/2
Fine Oomera	March		405

B. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 13th.

			Rs.
F. G Broach	April-May		458
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.		331
Fully „ „	March		337
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan		406
Fine Oomra	March		407

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec 13th.

Description.	Super-fine	F Good	Good	Fine
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	372	357	337	322
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	435	420	405	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	470	455	440	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	455	440	425	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 12th Dec. 1922.

Cotton	2,7?91 Bales.
Wheat	7,386 Owts
Linseed	3,813 „
Rape, etc.	599 „
Gingellyseed	2,852 „
Poppyseed	—
Groundnuts	1116 „
Castorseed	2,953 „
Rice	93,890 „
Myrabolams	1,119 „
Cottonseed	37,074 „
Mawraseed	643 „
Gram	1,193 „
Jowar	5,347 „
Masur	1,105 „
Barley	627 „
Bajra	4,658 „
Coal	6,829 Tons

PATEL BROTHERS REPORT.

BOMBAY, Dec. 13.

We have received the following cables from Messrs. Weld and Co., Liverpool, dated the 12th instant.

"Agricultural Bureau Report crop estimate 9,964,000 Bales, much as expected, means crop about 10,400,000 Bales including linters. Small balance unsold South in strong hands. Expect higher market especially after this month. Advise buying now and on all breaks."

"Agricultural Bureau Report slightly higher than expected, but generally construed bullish. Considerable short covering, better feeling developing. Advise buying on all breaks."

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.
(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay Dec. 13th

	Rs. a. p.
Khaddi :—	
Textile	1 2 3
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 3
Tata	—
Elphinstone	1 1 3

Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches :—

Rachael per lb.	—
Standard per lb.	1 8 0
Century per lb.	1 8 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 9 0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 9 0
Textile per lb.	1 8 6
Phoenix	1 8 0
Pearl	1 8 6
Manekji (Gav mukh)	1 7 0
Elphinstone (Batti)	1 9 6
Jacob (Four minars)	1 9 0

Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203 :—

Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Swa. Finlay per lb.	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 9 0

Longcloth X quality :—

Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 10 0
Kohinoor per lb	1 9 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0

Longcloth Satia Calendar, 34/40 inches :—

Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchants) per lb.	1 7 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7 9
Zenith (Drum) per lb	—
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1 7 6
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1 7 0

Salita :—

Century per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchants) per lb.	1 9 0

Grey Drill, Century :—

No. 1125 per piece	15	6 6
No. 1284 per piece	13	12 0

Dhooties :—7, 8 and 9 yards :—

Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0

Dhooties :—10 yards :—

Spring (Balance) per lb	1 11 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0

Cheek 8 1/2 Grey Drills :—

Standard per piece	6 12 0
Phoenix per piece	6 12 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 12 0
Hindustan per piece.	7 0 0

Cheek 6½ lbs. Grey Drill :—

Textile per piece	7 2 0
Pearl per piece	7 8 0

Bleached Cheek :—

Textile per piece	—
Kasturchand per piece	8 11 0
Bombay United per piece	8 6 9

Black Cheek 8 lbs :—

Textile per piece	9 10 0
Spring per piece	9 10 0
E. D. Rachael	8 2 0

Remarks :—

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Dec. 13.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 25-9-0.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 25-7-0.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25-5-6.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 82-0-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 80-13-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80-1-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 7/8.
B. C. Bank's selling D D 1/3 29/32.
B. C. Bank's selling T T 1/3 29/32.
B. C. Bank's selling D D 1/3 15/16.
B. C. Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 3/32.
B. C. Rate Bank's buying T T 1/3 31/32.
B. C. Rate Bank's buying D D 1/4.
Tone of Exchange: Quiet Market.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 420.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 450.
On Pris Bank's buying D D Frcs. 440.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 159½.
On Japan Bank's selling D D Rs. 154½.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs. 176.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs. 177½.
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 330.
London Gold ready sh. 89-7.
London Silver ready d. 31-7.
London Silver forward d. 31-1.
Tone of silver Dull Market fell on general selling, India bought.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.63 1/4.
French Exchange Frcs. 64.90.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 24.40.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 70.70.
Italian Exchnge Liras. 92.50.
German Exchange Mrks. 38000.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 58/4.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 84.
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 100/12.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 100/6.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 Rs. 100/10.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 104/4.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 67/8.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 67/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 67/8.

SHARES.

Market closed steady.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

BANKS.

Imperial 1350, India 97, Central 33, Tata Bank 15 x.d., and Eastern 75.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2300, Alliance 230, Apollo 45, Birla Mills 52/8, By. Cotton 830, By. Dyeing 1192/8, Bradbury 950, Century 567/8, Cent. India 3350, Colaba Land 1710, Coorla 155 x.d., Cresent 357/8 x.d., Edw. Sasoon 365, Elphinston 91/4, Fazulbhoy 1055, Gokak 180, Ind. Bleaching 205 , Indore Malwa 545, Jamshed Mfg. 290, Kastoorchand 500, Khatao 385, Kohinoor 1695, Luxmi Cotton 4450, Madhavrao Sod. 165, M. Petit 3700, Meyer Sassoon 215, Morarji 5025, New Great 530, New City 500, Pabani 565 x.d., Pearls 765 x.d., Phoenix 715, Shapurji 191/4, Simplex 450, Swan 900, Swadeshi 3160, Tata Mill 800 and Vishnu Cotton 1900.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 350, B. Burma 442/8, B. Burma N. I. 126/4, Bt. Burma pet 7/2, B. Tramway 102/8, B. Steam 140, Bundi Cement 24, Ind. Cement 202/8, Katni Ord. 210 Katni Defd. 1020, New India 15/12, Shivrajpur 29/8, Tata Iron Ord. 40, Tata Iron Defd. 100, Tata Hydro 705 x.d., Tata Oil 27/8, and Scindia Steam 6/8.

MILL STORES.

Dec. 13.

Quotations are as under :—
Healds Rs. 1/14/9.
Reeds Rs. 0/5/0.
Roller Cloth Rs. 9.
Roller Cloth Rs. 10 (18 oz).
Sizing flannel Rs. 5/2/0 (72 in. twill).
Sizing flannel Rs. 4/6/0 (62).
Card cans Rs 4/6/0.
Roving Bobbins Rs. 28.
Slubbing Bobbins Rs. 30.
Conical pirn 5 in. Rs. 5/12/0.
Ring rabbeth 6 in. Rs. 11/8/0.
Ring rabbeth 5 in. Rs. 13.
Bandings Rs. 1/1/0.
Kenion Bandings Rs. Rs. 1/15/0.

SHARE BAZAR.

FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 13. At 4-48,

Name.	Opening rates	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rates
Indore Malwa	540	—	—	542-8
Colaba	—	—	—	1710
Crescent	355	357-8	—	356-4
Kohinoor	1670	1690	1665	1692-8
Nagpore Ordy.	3315	3340	—	3350
New Great	522-8-0	—	—	530-4
Pearl	755	765	—	760
Phoenix	—	—	—	720
Bombay Cotton	—	—	—	830
Bombay Dyeing	1170	1190	—	1192-8
Sir Shapoorji	190	—	187-8-0	191-4
Simplex	450	457-8	445	445
Swan	—	—	—	910
Swadeshi	3110	3150	—	3150
Century	555	560	—	560
Alcock	—	—	—	350
Indian Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	202-8
Katni Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	210
Katni Cement Defd.	—	—	—	1020
Tata Steel Defd.	95	100	—	100
Tata Steel Ordy.	—	—	—	37-8-0
Bundi Cement	—	—	—	26
Bombay Burma, Old	—	—	—	442-8
Bombay Burma, New	—	—	—	127-8
Bombay Steam, Ordy.	—	—	—	145
Bombay Electric Tramway.	102-8-0	—	101-4-0	101-4
Central India Mining	—	—	—	23
Shivrajpur	—	—	—	30-8-0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 13th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3-29/32
Bank Demand	1-3-15/16
Doc Acceptance 3 m /s	1-4-1/8
Fcs. Demand	420
merican Dollars	330
oshong Dollars	176
Shanghai	239
Japan	160
Ingapore	177 1/2
Market steady	—

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Dec 13th.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	48 0 0	7 6 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	47 8 8	7 4 8
Wheat, Karachi Bangia	48 8 8	7 5 8
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	10 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore.	10 0 0	10 14 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore.	11 0 0	11 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 4 0	13 0 0
Linseed Brown Thin	12 4 0	12 12 0
Teaseed, White 85-15	71 0 0	14 4 0
Teaseed, Gajar 75-25	68 0 0	
Teaseed, Gajar 50-50	64 0 0	
Teaseed Black	58 0 0	
Poppyseed, White	13 0 0	13 8 0
Groundnuts	62 0 0	12 8 0
Mowraseed	6 4 0	6 8 0
Barley	34 0 0	
Castorseed	52 0 0	10 6 0
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery.	36 0 0	5 0 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	—
Linseed May	—

CHEMICALS.

Dec, 13.

Quotations are as under :—
Sago flour Rs. 13/12/0.
Farina Rs. 16/8/0.
Epsom salt Rs. 4.
Magnesium chloride Rs. 4.
Zinc Chloride Rs. 14 (immediate scarcity).
Brown sugar lead Rs. 31.
White sugar lead Rs. 45.
Caustic soda Rs. 32/8/0.
Sulphide soda Rs. 23.
Aniline salt Rs. 0/7/6.
Antimony salt Rs. 0/13/0.
Hydrosulphide soda Rs. 1/5/6.
Bichromate soda Rs. 45.
Bichromate potash Rs. 56.
Chlorate potash Rs. 0/4/0.
Turkey red oil Rs. 25.
Glauber salt Rs. 5.
Yellow prussiate potash Rs. 1/8/0.
Oxalic acid Rs. 48.
Sulphuric acid Rs. 13/8/0.
Muriatic acid Rs. 17.
Bleaching powder Rs. 17.
Hyposulphide soda Rs. 21.
Silicate soda Rs. 11 (country).

COLOUR-MARKET.

Dec. 13.

Alizarine 20 per cent. Rs. 85/90 per cwt.
Congo-red Rs. 2/4 per lb.
Identhrine Blue Rs. 4/4 per lb.
Indenthrine Blue G. C. D. Rs. 3/10 per lb.
Agenta crystals Rs. 6/7 per lb.
Malachite green Rs. 5/6 per lb.
Benzo purpurine Rs. 3 per lb.
Delta purpurine Rs. 4/4 per lb.
Victoria Blue Rs. 6 per lb.
Fast red (Mad) Rs. 5/4 per lb.
Sulpher Black Rs. 1/6 per lb.
Auranine D. Pure Rs. 5 per lb.

OUR HOME SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT.
AS A
NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.

Open a HOME SAVINGS ACCOUNT with Rs. 5/- or more at the CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, according to the gift you wish to give to your dear ones, relatives and friends on the NEW YEAR DAY, and encourage in them the habit of THRIFT which would pave their way to future prosperity. Nothing could be better than this to leave an everlasting memory of your present.

Special Presentation Boxes with fancy covers for Pass-books will surly appeal to you as the most suitable present you can think of.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

CONSTIPATION IS A CRIME.

Every man, woman and child pays a heavy penalty for neglected Constipation. Elimination of waste-matter is one of the most important factors in the maintenance of Health. A noted Physician once said:—

"We lavish money on our houses to secure perfect drainage for them, but we fail to secure it for ourselves. If the main drainage system of our dwelling house leaks, saturating the subsoil with sewerage matter, we soon put ourselves in communication with Sanitary authorities.

"Yet we permit the main excretory system of our bodies to harbour foul, stinking and putrifying substances which overflow into all our tissues, flooding them with living disease-producing-germs, and are surprised and often aggrieved because we are stricken down with illness."

Continued Constipation will weaken the strongest constitution. Why continue to let Poison seep into your system and break down your Health ? USE CHEBULINE and get rid of your Constipation. Chebuline is not a laxative nor a cathartic. It is a pure extract of vegetables which makes up the deficiency of the right amount of vegetable that is required in your daily food to correct the action of your bowels.

A tablespoonful of CHEBULINE, plain in water or soda, before or after meals, is what you require.

Price 4 oz. bottle, 12 Annas. | 1 lb. bottle, Rs. 2-4 only.
AGENTS WANTED.

HERBAL PHARMACY, Opera House Tram Terminus Girgaum BOMBAY. | LABORATORY, Papdy, BASSEIN. C. M

WEALTH OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

STATE STATISTICIAN'S ESTIMATE.

The "Financial News" of London publishes the following Reuter's telegram from Sydney dated October 6 :—

A computation has been made by Government Statistician of New South Wales of the wealth of that Australian State as represented by (1) Government assets in the form of land, works, etc., and (2) private property. At the end of 1921 the total value of the two combined was £1,258,580,000, or £597.1 per head of population. Of this, Government assets represented £283,268,000.

The estimate is a conservative one, since it is based on the capital cost of works, many of which have a greatly enhanced value today as a result of the development and increased population in the localities concerned; and while allowance is made for depreciation none is made for either appreciation or goodwill.

The railways constitute the biggest item in the Government section, being set down at £97,459,000. Lands come next with £87,283,000. The balance is made up by water supply and sewerage works, harbour works, wheat elevators, forests, public buildings, etc. A comparison with the figures of 1891 shows remarkable growth and expansion.

Apart from the value of the public lands, the total vaule of State Government property grew from £65,271,000 to £195,980,000, or to just treble its original amount in that period This expansion represented the investment in permanent works on State account of an average of £4,300,000 in capital each year, of which a very great part occurred in the ten years 1911-21, when the average annual investment was about £7,500,000.

Apart from the very valuable assets of alienable lands there exist more than ample securities to cover the public indebtedness of the State, even without consideration of the value of the goodwill of the trading concerns, which, when all contrary allowances are made, must still be very great.

CZECH-YUGO-SLAV PACT.

The general terms of the treaty concluded between Czecho-Slovakia and Yugo Slavia at Marienbad on August 31 were published in Mail week.

The treaty provides for the extension of the previous treaty of August 14, 1920 for the same period as the present treaty. Both contracting parties take cognizance of all political and military treaties and agreements concluded between Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania Poland and Australia on the one hand and between Yujo-Slavia Ruminia and Italy, on the other. All economic, financial, and traffic relations are to be put on a firm basis and to be regulated by special arrangements, including a commercial treaty. The parties mutually undertake to render political and diplomatic assistance in international relations and, in case their common interests are threatened, to agree upon measures for the protection of those interests. The treaty is valid for five years from the day of ratification and thereafter may be terminated at six month' notice.

COTTON SALES AT BURHANPUR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you allow me a little space in your widely read paper to draw attention to an extraordinary practice prevailing at Burhanpur in connection with sales of raw cotton?

The unit is the *pullah* when the price is fixed. A pullah is three maunds, but the purchaser demands, and insists and secures free, 20 lbs. on each pullah from the cultivator. The rates prevailing now are between Rs. 45 and Rs. 48 per pullah and the loss to the cultivator per cart is from Rs. 15 to Rs. 18. The majority of the cultivators are ignorant people who look upon this iniquitous practice as enforced by Government. The local Municipality passed certain rules a year ago making the practice illegal, but no intimation has been received of sanction having been accorded by the Local Government, and the unfortunate agriculturist is being victimised openly.—Yours, etc.,

Burhanpur, Dec. 12. KAPAS.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

IMPROVEMENT IN BRITISH TRADE.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

An improvement in the British trade is shewn in the Board of Trade returns for November. Imports were £295,600,000; and exports £66,490,000. This shews an increase of £10,585,000 and £60,091,000 respectively compared with the October figures.—(Reuters.)

Parsi Battalion

A set of 16 Picture Post Cards beautifully printed - - - -

Forms an excellent Pictorial Record of the Battalion's activities - - - -
Useful as a Present or Souvenir - -

HAVE YOU OBTAINED YOUR SET?
Price As. 8 per set.
Now is the time. Get your set from
D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & Co.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
OR.
J. B. KARANI & SONS.
PARSI BAZAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

$50,000 NEW ORDINARY SHARES SHAREHOLDERS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The Anglo-Persian Oil Company's production for the current year is estimated at 2,900,000 tons. Refiner capacity is at present 3,100,000. It is expected to reach 4,500,000 by the end of the next year.

Sir Charles Greenway was of opinion that owing to increased consumption, the tendency of the prices of petroleum products in the next few years would be upwards. The Company is issuing 850,000 ordinary shares preferentially to shareholders in the Anglo-Persian and Burmah Oil Companies.—Reuter.

FALL IN COTTON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The Board of Trade returns for November show that the cotton imports decreased £1,772,000 and exports decreased £903,000. Reuter.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 49th week of the current year ending on December, the total mortality 740 was 17 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 32.05. These figures compare favourably with those of the 49th week of 1921 when the mortality was 768 and death-rate 40.77 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium (1917-1921) when the average mortality was 744 and death-rate 39.50.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 5 and that from the diseases of the Respiratory System 255 as against 10 and 245 respectively in the preceding week. No notification of Influenzal Pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths 184 were among infants under one year of age; 22 deaths occurred among the recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 3 attacks and 1 death. Plague caused 4 attacks and 4 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 524 and compares favourably with that of the 49th week of the last year when the figure was 461, and with the quinquential average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1917-1921) viz. 480.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m. Special Meeting, 4-40 p.m.

Co-operative Products Exhibition, the Royal Institute, Mayo Road, 1-30 to 2-30 p.m. and 4 to 8 p.m.

FRIDAY, December 15.

The S. S. "Macedonia" with the mails of 30th November expected to arrive at 10 a.m.

The New Mofussil Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, 23 Hummum Street, Fort, 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 16.

Carbon Products Co., Ltd., 47, Apollo Street, 3-30 p.m.

The s.s. Caledonia with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Public lecture by Mr. A. T. Gidwani on "Sikhism" under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

Murud Fund, 36th annual general meeting, 8-40 p.m., Thakurdwar Municipal Marathi School.

SUNDAY, December 17.

The Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League's swimming race, 9 a.m. (S. T.), from the Wodehouse Bridge (Lower Colaba) to the Government House Sands.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. (VICTORIA TERMINUS.)

	Arr. H. M	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 20
Poona Mail	11 40	14 40
Inter & Ord, Poona Express	12 15	14 10
Poona Express	19 50	7 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 15

B. B. & C. I. (COLABA.)

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	13 35	16
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 2
Delhi Express	6 30	20 35
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Express	21 40	7 0

Delhi Express Trains will stop at Grant Road in both directions and at Dadar in the Down direction.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Keshavprasad C. Desai, B.A., LL.B., is a candidate for one of the three vacancies amongst the ordinary fellows of the Bombay University, to be filled up by the registered graduates early next year.

ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES.

Professor G. N. Joshi's class for the study of Indian Administration will meet in the Servants of India Society's Rooms, Sandhurst Road, on Friday, 15th December, at 6-30 p.m. Any who wish to join this class but have not yet enrolled are asked to be present then as this will be the last opportunity for enrolment.

BOMBAY NATIONAL MUNICIPAL PARTY

Under the auspicious of the Bombay National Municipal Party "C" Ward, there will be a public meeting, at Zaveribag, near Mumbadevi, at 8-30 p. m. (B. T.), to-day (Thursday. Amongst the speakers, will be Mrs. Naidu, Dr. Welkar, Messrs. Hansraj P. Thakersey. Ranchhodas H. Gandhy, M. M. Desai, Narandas Purshottam, Naranji, Dayal, C. D. Shah, and others. The subject will be "Municipal Topics".

BURGLARY AT SHAIKH MEMON STREET.

Kantilal Kastoorchand, a merchant has reported to the police the theft of a number of pearls of the collective value of Rs. 4,341 from his house in Shaikh Memon Street.

Keshorimal Keringi, a Marwari Shroff, having his firm on the ground floor of a house in Bhangwadi fastened all windows of the floor at 11 p.m. on the 10th instant, locked the door from outside and slept on the verandah. He got up at 6 a.m. the next day and on opening the door, he found the safe removed into an inner room where it was found broken open and ornaments valued at Rs. 4,518 stolen. The safe could not have been removed by less than three persons. Three iron bars of a window at the back were found bent.

ADAS RASTRIYA VINAY MANDIR.

The following appeal for funds has been received from the Hon. Secretaries of the Rastriya Vinay Mandir, Adas, Anand taluka:—

The Kumar Mandir has been started at Adas with a view to impart National Education to little children. Several honorary workers have offered to serve the institution freely in a spirit of sacrifice. About 75 students are at present taking advantage of the Mandir. The Gujarat Vidyapith extended the annual help of Rs. 150. The number of students this year is likely to rise to above 200 and along with the eight teachers the expenditure can be roughly estimated at Rs. 2,000. We approach the citizens of Bombay confidently hoping that their proverbial generosity will be extended to our institution to enable us to carry out our noble educational project. The donations will be accepted by the Secretaries: C/o Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey, Matunga, G. I. P.

DISCLAIMER BY MR. JAMNADAS M. MEHTA.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta writes under date December 13th:—

The voters of "G" Ward for the forthcoming Municipal elections are informed that my signature to Mr. R. K. Vaidya's manifesto "strongly recommending" Mr. Vaidya's candidature, is entirely unauthorised.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

The adjourned annual general meeting of the Association will be held in the Sir J. J. P. B. Institution Hornby Road, to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. to adopt the annual report and balance sheet

BRITISH INDIAN COLONIAL MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The second annual general meeting of the above Association will be held at the office of Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalljee and Co., Khoja Mohalla, on (to-morrow) Friday at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), to pass the second Annual Report and the audited statements of the Association.

MATUNGA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

KHADI AT CHEAP RATE.

Seth Velji Lakhamsey Nappoo of Matunga has undertaken to sell Khadi for women at 25 per cent. less than cost price through the Matunga Congress Committee. Those alone who want to purchase Khadi for their personal use are invited to take full advantage of the opportunity. The sale commenced from the 13th instant and will last till the 18th December between 7 a.m. to 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.

BYCULLA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Committee will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 7 p.m. at the Headquarters (2, Ripon Road).

THE NATIONALIST MUNICIPAL PARTY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party, a public meeting was held on Saturday, the 9th instant on Kalkadevi Road, when more than one thousand persons attended. Mr. V. J. Patel who presided, in the course of his speech said that the members of the Corppration had entrusted the task of managing the expenditure to the Municipal Commissioner and had parted with their own right. Many members of the Corporation were elected by the people, but they were unable to effect any change in the affairs owing to the peculiar constitution of the Municipality. Out of 72 members, 36 were elected from different wards. Some of these members, anxious for Government recognition or patronage, turned out to be sycophants. The reformed Municipal Act had extended the franchise to 80,000 persons, out of which 17,000 belonged to the Bhuleshwar Ward. It was the duty of the electors to elect only such persons as would be faithful to their electors. The manifesto of the Nationalist Municipal party could only be signed by those candidates, who were Congress men. He hoped that the electers would vote only for those in whom they had confidence.

MADHOWJI DHARAMSEY MILL STRIKE.

The weavers of the Madhowji Dharamsey Mill at Foras Road, who had gone on strike on Monday last, resumed work yesterday morning.

SARASWAT BRAHMAN SAMAJ MADGAON.

The Secretary of the Samaj writes:—

It was in the year 1910 that the province of Goa underwent a transformation in its internal rule in consequence of the change of Government in Portugal from a monarchy into a republic. The regeneration of the Hindu population of Goa under the Portuguese rule begins from that date. Before the advent of the republic there was no state effort for the education of the Hindu population. Religious neutrality such as we find in British India was only in name, though forcible conversion and persecution had long become things of the past. The republic in Portugal inaugurated a new era in Goa. The Institution known as the Saraswat Brahman Samaj, Mazagaon, came into existence two years after the proclamation of the republic. The republic has meant for Goa an era of enlightenment and liberty. The Hindu population was given by it, for the first time, an opportunity and full scope for self-realization. As a direct fruit of the timulus thus given, this institution was founded which has kept its membership open to all, though its name may indicate a sectional effort. The institution has opened a free library, of seven thousand Portuguese, Marathi and English books. It subscribes a large number of Portuguese, Marathi and English newspapers and Magazines. Besides that, it organizes a series of lectures in Portuguese and Marathi for the education of the people on many a literary, social and industrial topic of the day. The Samaj has also a Marathi School. It is glad to announce that the Goa Government under its enlightened governor H.E. Dr. Jaime de Moraes, has been pleased to grant this institution a free piece of land in the most prominent part of the city, with a house adjoining to it which the institution is allowed to purchase from the Government. This will help the institution to have a permanent and commodious building of its own for carrying on and expanding the many activities which it proposes to take up in the near future. The Secretary of this institution has been in Bombay to collect a fund for erecting a suitable building on the site. The Gandharva Natak Mandali donated to the institution Rs. 1,000 by performing its popular play of "Swayamwara" a week ago. The institution is deeply thankful to the Mandali as well as to Mr. Shantaram Narayan Dabholkar, for giving it a donation of Rs. 500 towards its building fund. The Secretary takes this opportunity of acknowledging the institution's deepest debt of gratitude to H. E. the Governor General of Portuguese India for the gift of land to the institution.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

Conditions on the exchange did not shew any improvement and the volume of business was much restricted. Cottons remained the same without any enquiry. Jutes disclosed very little business and the fluctuations in the favourite bazar stocks were small on limited operations. A few of the higher priced stocks were enquired for but the sellers did not meet the buyers' rates. Coals shewed a weaker tone with sellers predominating. Tea and miscellaneous did not present any distinctive features and the small business that took place was of an isolated nature. Imperial banks were steadier. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—5 per cent. Government paper 49/8, 5 per cent. war loan 194/-55 9054, 6 per cent. bonds 1926 100/10.

Bank:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1350

Cotton:—Agra United 6, Dunbar 272, Kesoram 9/2, New Victoria 8/4.

Jute.—Alexandra pref. 99, Anglo-India 355, Benjamin 5 discount, Birla pref. 68/8, Clive 34/12, Empire 49/4, Fort William 309, Howrah 44/4, Lansdowne 290, New Central 506, Reliance 45/12, Waverley 10/4.

Coal:—Bhulanbararee 39/8, Bilbera 6/8, Burrakur 35/8, Gopalichuck 12, Imperial 16/8, Katras Jherriam 106, Nazira 9/4, Sathpukuria and Asansol 5/12, Samla Govindpur 15, Searsole 14, South Govindpur 3/2, Standard 70, Talcher 8/10.

Miscellaneous:—C. P. Cement 3, Bengal Lead 3/12, Burn and Co. 7 per cent. pref. 102/8, Marshalls India Ltd. 7, B. I. Corporation ordinary 8/12, B. I Corporation pref. 109, Britannia Biscuit 6/4, B. I. Tobacco 1/6, Madan Theatres 6/8, Bengal Paper 28/12, New Savan Sugar 4/12.

Tea:—Atal Tea 12/8, East India 82, Titabur Tea 100.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer is one shilling three and twenty-nine and thirty-two pence and demand bills one shilling three and fifteen sixteenth pence.

A correspondent wires from Gaya:—The Khilafat Conference opens on 27th morning and holds sitting on 28th, 29th and 30th night. The Muslim League opens on 29th morning and closes on 31st night.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED RASH DRIVING.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Savant charged Anwar Khan Sherkhan, taxi-driver, with rash and negligent driving.

The prosecution case was that on the 26th ultimo at about 6 p.m. the accused was driving a taxi and collided with a hand-cart being driven by Shopan Nathuji towards Hornby Road on Cruickshank Road in front of the Cama Hospital.

Questioned by the Magistrate, the complainant Shopan said that he had no proper control over his hand-cart, as he had 300 to 350 lbs. of ice in the cart and was dragging it with a candle in one hand.

The accused pleading not guilty said he was driving the car very slow. As the complainant had no control over the cart, the collision took place.

His Worship believed the defence of the accused and ordered him to be acquitted.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST OF RS. 35,000.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. N. Mody of Messrs. Croft Mody and Company charged Khan Bahadur Jacob B. Israel, Retired Deputy Collector, Thana, and Joseph Jacob B. Israel (the son of accused No. 1), with cheating and criminal breach of trust in respect of about Rs. 35,000.

Mr. N. N. Saher, Bar.-at-Law, with Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Binning, Bar.-at-Law, defended the accused.

Khan Bahadur Sardar Pheroze Hoshang Dastur, Dewan of Rajpipla, deposed that he knew accused No. 1 and his son, accused No. 2, who had taken a monopoly for exporting hide from the Rajpipla State, on payment of certain dues to the State. In the course of their business they had erected a tannery at Nandod. Witness had an occasion to visit the tannery once about two years and a half ago in response to an invitation from accused No. 1.

Cross-examined by Mr. Karbhari, witness said he could not say whether the monopoly secured by the accused was a valuable monopoly. He thought it fetched about Rs. 3,000. Witness remembered having seen the complainant at Nandod. Witness was told by accused No. 1 that Messrs. Croft Mody and Company were going to be his partners.

Mr. David Leitch Stiven, Chartered Accountant, Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Company, Auditors for various concerns in Bombay and outside Bombay, said the Company were the Auditors of Messrs. Croft Mody and Company. He made reports to Messrs. Croft Mody and Company after examining the books of the accused. So far as the entry of Rs. 2,043 was concerned, witness had seen the books of the accused. The entries in the accused's books appeared to have been altered after the books were totalled up. It appeared to witness that in the book marked "Fair Day Book", the entry was altered after the totals were made on the 14th December and in the other book, the entry was altered before the total was made on 14th December, 1920. It was the "Fair Day Book" of the leather factory. The statements submitted by the accused to Croft Mody and Company did not agree with the books. In the first statement from 1st March, 1920, to 31st July, 1920, the sum of Rs. 1,000 did not offer while that sum apeared at another place. That entry had got a bearing on the entries passed through in two books under date 14th December, 1920. From those entries of 14th December, 1920, it appeared that Rs. 2,043 were received by the accused from the State and paid back to the State Rs. 1,000 which appeared to be Rs. 1,000 received in March, and they also paid to the State Rs. 1,043 on account of instalment due. The entries of 14th December, 1920, wiped themselves out were simply cross entries. His examination of those entries led him to the conclusion that Rs. 1,000 have not been accounted for, even if he took into consideration the altered entry in the accused's books. He had traced all the items with regard to the purchases of gunny bags as far as he could make out. 671 bags were purchased at a cost of Rs. 208-9-3. At the end of his first report he had stated that the system of keeping books was unnecessarily complicated. He said so because there were a lot of books for a few entries and in the books there were many cross entries between books of the same nature. In his opinion statement No. 32 was not a true extract of the cash book.

Cross-examined by Mr. Karbhari witness said on the 15th December he did not find any alteration in the entries and a total was drawn up as on other dates. If an alteration was made to correct a mistake there was nothing wrong. The subsequent entries showed that the alterations must have been made some time afterwards as the alterations appeared in the Rough Book and the "Fair Book." Witness found an entry of Rs. 1,000 on the payment side scored out. It was neither signed nor initialled.

To the Court, witness said after seeing all the materials placed before him by either side he is of opinion that the receipt of Rs. 1,060 was not accounted for and the payments of Rs. 1,000 by two sums of Rs. 700 and Rs. 300 were not accounted for. He could not say that the amount had been pocketed by the accused. The receipt was not accounted for, the payment was not accounted for, so the amount was squared.

The case was, then, adjourned.

CONVICTED FOR RASH DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant McCulloch charged one Vincent Lanis, a motor-lorry driver, with rash and negligent driving.

The prosecution case was that at about 12-15 p.m. on the 12th instant, the accused who was driving motor-lorry No. 7210 belonging to Messrs. Robinson Wise and Hughes of Mangalore Street, along Mangalore Street and to the Frere Road to go to Wadi Bunder, in a rash and negligent manner and came out of the by-lane very fast on to the Main Road without giving any warning and collided with a private carriage which was going along Frere Road. The result of the collision was that the right foot of the horse was injured and the carriage damaged. The carriage belongs to Noormahomed Abdul.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

His Worship convicted the accused on the evidence and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or, indefault, to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment.

FINED FOR DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. E. R. Heerjibehedin and Mr. B. S. Turkhad, Hony. Presidency Magistrates, one Lallu Fakir, a motor driver in the employ of Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, was charged with disorderly behaviour in a public place.

The prosecution case was that Police Constable No. 471 "C" was on duty near the Royal Opera House at about 8-30 p.m. on the 11th instant. The accused was coming from Chowpatty and going towards Queen's Road. The P. C. gave him a signal to slow down his car as the traffic on Lamington Road was allowed to pass. The accused did not pay any heed to the Police Constable and disobeyed his orders and drove on. The Police Constable chased him and whistled to another P. C. No. 238 "C" who was on duty on Queen's Road. In the meantime something went wrong with the car of the accused and it had to be stopped. Thereupon, the Police Constable asked the accused to accompany him to the Police Station for disobeying his orders, but the accused refused to do so, got down from the car, caught the sepoy by his collar and attempted to belabour him. A struggle ensued and with the assistance of P. C. No. 238 "C" the accused was taken to the Police Station.

ACCUSED'S DEFENCE.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and called no defence witness, although there were in the car the members of his master's family.

The Court while convicting the accused observed that his conduct was absolutely improper. Motor drivers of the type of the accused should be punished severely. Under the circumstances, the Court convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

WAR DEBTS.

SUGGESTED DRASTIC REDUCTIONS.

In an address before the London Chamber of Commerce on the "International Financial Position," Mr. Edgar Crammond said that the whole method adopted hitherto for dealing with the problem of reparation appeared to be unsound. There had been twelve conferences; each succeeding conference had drastically reduced the amount declared to be the irreducible minimum at the preceding conference. Each decision of the Allies and their experts had been followed by a further deterioration in the economic condition, and very great differences had developed between the Allies. At the forthcoming Brussels Conference it would be demonstrated that not only could Germany pay nothing, but she must be granted external credits if she was to be saved from utter chaos.

The problem must be dealt with on entirely different lines from those adopted hitherto. The prosperous Germany of 1914 had gone, and in its place they had a very weak and impoverished country but a country with a great potential capacity of production. The policy must be such as would induce the German people to believe in the economic future of their own country. In order to achieve that the reparations payments must be reduced to such a level as the new Germany could be reasonably expected to pay, and in the second place the German Government must balance its Budget.

SUBSTANTIAL REPARATION POSSIBLE.

A country with the enormous productive power which Germany still possessed could certainly pay a substantial amount, but it would be folly at this stage of the reparations problem to fix a sum which the Allies and the German people would regard as hopeless for her to provide. They could not approve of a policy whereby the whole of Germany's external debt would be cancelled because they would then find themselves in the position, at the end of a few years, of having to pay interest on their own external debt at the rate of forty to forty-five million pounds per annum to the United States, while Germany would be free from any burden of taxation and with her industries developed to a very high point of production.

Mr. Crammond suggested that they could solve the two problems of inter-Allied debts and reparations on some such lines as the following:—

The capital amount of the reparations should be fixed at £1,100,000,000.

Under the terms of the Spa Agreement the allocation of the £1,100,000,000 would be as follows:—France, £572,000,000; Italy, £110,000,000, The British Empire, Rs. 242,000,000 Belgium, £88,000,000; and other Allies, £88,000,000.

It might be impossible for Germany to make any payments on account of reparations during the next three years. He therefore, suggested further that an amount of £200,000,000 should be provided by means of an external loan, which should be applied under proper safeguards, for the purpose of stabilizing the exchange and paying interest on the £1,100,000,000 allocated to the Allies in case there should a deficit during that period.

CANCELLATION OF ALLIED DEBTS.

The service of the total amount of £1,300,000,000 would require about £65,000,000 —say, an average of £1 per annum per head of the population.

It would be a first charge upon net earnings of the State railways and the export duty of 26 per cent. payable by the German Government under the London agreement, and further it would be secured by a first charge on the German Customs. Before the war the State railways earned very large net profits, and, although they were worked at a heavy loss just now, there could be no doubt that in the future they would again become very profitable.

Mr. Crammond went on to suggest that provision should be made for Germany's redemption of part of the French portion by payments in kind; that we should cancel the French debt owing to us; that the United States should be asked to cancel the French debt and the Italian debt; that France would undertake to cancel the debts due to her by her former Allies; that we should cancel the Italian debt owing to us; that provision should be made for Germany's redemption or part of the Italian portion by payments in kind; that the interest and capital on the £00,000,000 to be earmarked for the payment of interest in the first three years should be guaranteed by Great Britain, the United States, France, Italy, and Belgium; and that we should cancel all the other war debts owing to us.

Great Britain, he said, should enter into a defensive pact with France, Italy, Belgium and Germany for twenty-five years, and provision should be made for other Powers to be admitted to this pact so that it might ultimately be found possible to merge it into the League of Nations.

CALCUTTA TEA SALES.

AMBER TIPS MARKET REPORT.

Sale No. 26, comprising 25,000 odd packages, was duly held on Tuesday and met with a very strong market. All grades of tea may be quoted very firm, with the exception of the higher grades and stalky teas, which were generally with-drawn under bid. The Persian demand was noticeably stronger for well-made Orange Pekoes with tip, these being over an anna dearer than last week. Apart from this, the bulk of the buying was for London, where large Houses are presumably a little perturbed over the stock situation, and are buying largely to cope with the shortage of supplies, which will, in all probability, make itself seriously felt in the United Kingdom after the end of the present season's sales, until the new season's teas come to the market. Most of the London buyers are hesitating over handling any tea with much stock in it just now, with the consequence that some common stalky parcels are selling in the neighbourhood of -/13/9. Should supplies become short, however, and the trade begin to feel the pinch, these will probably firm up, and it might be worth the while of those wishing to buy low grade tea, to buy a little of this. F. O. B. Calcutta prices may be quoted at:—

Clean Comon Pekoe Souchong	-/15/9.
Ordinary Black Leaf Pekoes.	1/0/3
Dusts.	-/10/-

BENGAL FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

We have received the following amounts:—

	Rs.
C. T. Nanavaty	15
Gulam Mohieuddin	10
B. M. Tiwari	5

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

LIGHTING CONTRACT.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Dr. M. C. Javle presiding, when the question of the renewal of the lighting contract with the Bombay Gas Company was discussed. In his letter the Commissioner stated that the Company were willing to enter into a contract for a period of seven years on conditions: That for the next three years, the rates should be the same, as under existing arrangements; that for subsequent four years, the rates should be higher or lower 'pro rata' with the net cost of gas i.e., the cost of coals less receipts for residuals. The Commissioner thought the proposals were fair and recommended their acceptance.

The Committee approved of the offer, subject to Corporation's sanction.

SERVILE ATTITUDE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Right Hon. Sariniwas Sastri gave the other day an address at an entertainment given in his honour by the members of the Deccan Sabha. The Hon. Mr. Kamat presided. There was a large audience of educated and leading citizens of Poona. The address was listened to with bated breath. It was highly interesting and instructive. Amongst many interesting ancedotes there was one which should appeal to every self-respecting Indian. The Rt. Hon. Shriniwas Sastri was met by Indian labourers domiciled in Vancouver city, Colombia. The Indians asked their Prime Minister to accompany them to Victoria station to receive their distinguished countryman and which the Prime Minister actually did. The Indians in a white man's land hold their own with their fellow white citizens and are on an equality with them in their social status. This should teach a lesson to our enlightened Indians in their own country. An Anglo-Indian in meeting political, religious, or social, in India, considers his birth-right to be treated with marked attention. And his expectations are amply rewarded by the cringing and servile attitude shewn to him by the Indians present. Such self-humiliation one notices even at a social club or a gathering when a good deal of fuss is made over an Anglo-Indian member or a visitor. At social functions and entertainments a Rao Bahadur or a Rai Sahib rushes eager to secure a seat or relinquishes his own on the approach of a white visitor. If India is to be uplifted in the eyes of foreigners this servile behaviour should be dropped in public. Some wiseacres construe or rather defend such action by calling it courtesy. The Anglo-Indian considers this as his legitimate right.

There can be no harm in shewing ordinary civility to a lady be she Indian or European. But to neglect our own deserving Indians at a public function humiliate us and wrongly uplift the position of an Anglo-Indian whether he is deserving or not.

Yours, etc.,

KERSHAW D. KHAMBATTA.

Poona, Dec. 12.

CONCESSION TICKETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A few days ago an advertisement appeared in your paper of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., and the G. I. P Railway Co., to the effect that during the X'mas week the public will be allowed the concession of travelling at a fare and one third for return journey on 100 miles and over. A very few people will take the advantage of this concession because one has to travel a journey of 100 miles at least and there is no advantage for those who wish to go to near Health Resorts, such as, Matheran, Khandala, Lonavla on the G. I. P., and Palghar, Gholvad, Sanjan, etc., on the B. B. Railway.

Will not, therefore both the Railway Companies give fascility to those who wish to go to near Health Resorts and issue tickets at a fare and one third for the return journey on 50 miles and over instead of 100 miles and over—Yours, etc.,

PROTEA.

12-12-22

ALLEGED MURDER AT JUHU.

(From our Correspondent.)

Pejao Pedroo Criado and Sunny alias Jose Bastiao Criado, villagers of Juhu (Juvem), near Santa Cruz, have been committed to the Thana Criminal Sessions by Mr. Fleming, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Palli Hill, Bandra, on a charge under Section 302, I. P. C., of murdering one Domingos Criado, a senior clerk in the Government Medical Stores at Bombay, under circumstances already reported in these columns.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE RUGBY MATCH

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The weather was dull at Twickenham today when the Oxford and Cambridge Universities met in a Rugby football match. Thirty thousand people watched the game, and King George and the Duke of York, who received ovation, were also present. The King shook hands with the players. The ground was in a good condition. After a quarter of an hour, Hamilton Wickes scored a try for the Cambridge, Cohen converting. Fine movement by the Cambridge three quarters then resulted in a try by Hamilton Wickes, Cohen again converting. The Oxford team quickly retaliated and Kittermaster got over with a try which Bettington failed to convert. The Cambridge team lead at interval ten points to three.

When the play started again, Cambridge did the most of the aftacking. Young, playing half back, scored a glorious try which Cohen did not convert. In a loose forward rush, Cohen got over but the try was not converted. Hamilton Wickes failing with difficult kick, Oxford fought their way back in a game fashion and from the great rush Kittermaster scored again and Lawton kicked a goal. In the closing minutes, Young got another try which he converted. The Cambridge team was still attacking when end arrived. Final score:—Cambridge 21 points, Oxford eight.—Reuter.

SPORTING NEWS.

RED CROSS FETE.

BOXING TOURNAMENT.

The Boxing Tournament conducted under the auspices of the Red Cross Fete was resumed yesterday at 9-30 p.m. in the Boxing Stadium. The seating capacity of the Stadium was fairly well taxed by an enthusiastic crowd of sport-lovers who had gathered in large numbers in anticipation of a good display of Boxing. Nor were these expectations disappointed for the boxing that eventuated was of a fairly high order. Most of the events were hotly contested and in the majority of events awards had to be given on points.

It need hardly be recorded that these fights are so to say preliminary heats which are to lead up to the big fights of the closing stages. Interest is bound to grow and the Boxing Stadium is already assured of its standing as the biggest draw in the Fete.

Yesternight's biggest event was the fight between Milton Kubes and Pte. Clark. Kubes who is a hefty fighter with splendid reach and possessing a sound knowledge of quick footwork found little difficulty in disposing off his opponent, who had to retire in the second round. In the fight between Sinsum and S. Umrigar the latter was disqualified and Sinsum was adjudged the victor. In two fights an extra fourth round had to be fought as a deciding round—supplying an extra thrill for the spectators.

DETAILED RESULTS.

The following are the full results:—

Pte. Douglas (Inniskillings) beat Pte. Dryden (Green Howards) on points in a four-round contest. The fourth round was fought as an extra deciding round. (Feather-weight.)

Gr. Keenan (R. F. A.) beat R. B. Postwalla on points in a three-round contest. (Bantam-weight.)

Cpl. Lane (4th Hussars) beat Gr. Wells (R. F. A.) on points in a three-round contest. (Light-weight.)

Sergt. Anklesaria (Bombay Battalion A. F.) beat A. Irani on points in a three round contest (Welter-weight.)

L. S. Knott (H. M. S. Cairo) beat Cpl. Stevenson (4th Hussars). (Middle-weight.) Cpl. Stevenson retired in the third round.

Pte. Williams (West Kents) beat Pte. A. Cox (D. L. I.) on points in a three-round contest. (Feather-weight.)

Sinsum beat Umrigar. (Umrigar was disqualified in the course of the fight.) (Bantam-weight.)

Lance-Cpl. Gramer (Green Howards) beat Pte. Owen (Queen's Bays) on points in a three-round contest. (Light-weight.)

Cpl. Thomson (4th Hussars) beat Telegraphist Reeves (H. M. S. Southampton) on points in a four-round contest. The fourth round was an extra deciding round. (Welter-weight.)

Kubes beat Pte. Clark (Inniskilling Fusiliers). Clark retired in the second round. (Middle-weight.)

OFFICIALS.

Referee—Major A. F. Simpson, 95th Infantry.

Judges—Capt. Walcott, R.N., and Lt. Burnett, Inniskillings Fusiliers.

Medical Officer—Col. McLennan, D.S.O.

Timekeeper—Mr. Farrant.

M. C.—Lt.-Col. H. E. Lavie, D.S.O.

SPECIAL LADIES' DAY.

The Fete will be opened from 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturday the 16th for ladies only and boys under 12. Entrance by West Gate only. Entrance Rs. 2.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

DELHI, Dec. 13.

A football match between the Cambridge University resulted in a victory for the Cambridge by twenty-one point to eight.

The outstanding feature of to-day's foreign exchange market was another rise. The rate of British currency on New York which touched four decimal in two. This constitutes fresh record since the middle of the year 1919.—(B.O.W.).

SIKI-CARPENTIER FIGHT.

PARIS BOXING FEDERATION APPROVES.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Paris.—The Boxing Federation have approved of a fight between Georges Carpentier and Siki on the condition of charity benefits exclusively. The match will be under the control of the Federation. Siki is to appear before a Committee which is enquiring into his allegation that his match with Carpentier was faked.—Reuter.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL MATCH.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

In the Association football match in the Scottish League to-day, Partick Thistle beat Saint Mirren four goals to nothing.—Reuter.

CAMBRIDGE BEAT OXFORD.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

At Twickenham to-day, Cambridge beat Oxford by twenty-one points to eight in a Rugby Football match.—Reuter.

CRICKET IN MHOW.

The Final match of the above Tournament was played on the Mhow Gymkhana ground on Saturday and Sunday the 9th and 10th December 1922, between the Staff of the Military Works and Hindu Union Cricket Club. The latter won by an inning and 144 runs.

A small cup has been presented by Mr. N. M. Joshi, Accountant, Military Accounts Department, Mhow, to Mr. N. K. Naidoo for his good batting and top-score in the final. He played a very good game and made 90 runs.

SAFES & LOCKS

During the last Disastrous fire in the Muljі Jetha Market. Only India Safe Manufacturing Co's Safes remained intact.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, December 14, 1922.

THE NEW SPIRIT IN AFGHANISTAN.

Quite a hopeful picture of conditions in Afghanistan, under the energetic guidance of His Majesty Amir Amanulla Khan, is painted by a correspondent of the "Pioneer", who writes evidently from personal experience. The forces of "unrest"—which has aptly been characterised as divine discontent—released by the Great War, have affected Afghanistan too in common with the rest of Asia. Afghanistan, as one of the very few really independent countries left in Asia, had to be specially wakeful both during and after the War lest she too be drawn into the whirlpool of European politics and lose her independence. Fortunately for her there was at the head of the nation at this critical juncture a statesman and patriot of the type of Amir Amanulla and if Afghanistan today ranks distinctly higher in the scale of nations, it is due solely to the brilliant leadership of His Majesty. He has laid the foundations of Afghan independence more securely than any of his predecessors were able to do and he is now busily engaged in raising the edifice of national prosperity and solidarity in a manner which is sure to command the admiration of the world.

The Amir's vision is not confined to this or that branch of administration or aspect of Afghan national life. It seems to be all-embracing. Education, the first object of his regard as that of any genuine statesman, has been remodelled and vitalised throughout the country under the able guidance of Sirdar Mahomed Suleiman Khan. The number of schools has been greatly increased and several students have been despatched to Europe for technical training, at an annual cost to the State of some three lakhs. The early establishment of a central training institution at Dar-ul-Aman is contemplated and the Amir's brother, Sirdar Hayatulla Khan, has been placed in control of this department. To combat the obstruction of superstitious and reactionary mullahs to the enlightened and progressive policy of the State, the use of both the official Press and the platform has been requisitioned. New roads are being made, linking trade centres, and the people in Kabul area are becoming familiarised to modern methods of locomotion. Construction of a light railway between Kabul and Dar-ul-Aman is under contemplation, while a comprehensive telephone system is being established, linking up the provincial centres of Government with Kabul. Trade with surrounding countries is increasing. Departmental reforms of a sweeping nature are being initiated in the central and provincial Governments and retrenchment is the order of the day in most departments. The relations between the military and civil branches of the service have now been distinctly defined and sustained efforts are being made to improve the efficiency of the army by weeding out old and debilitated soldiers and improving the constitution and conditions of the rank and file. The menace of militarist dominance is checked by the salutary rule whereby the Army is subordinated to the Civil power in all vital matters.

In these and innumerable other activities, signs of rapid awakening are visible in Afghanistan to-day and everywhere the impress of the personality of the Amir is apparent. His Majesty is fortunate in possessing a trusted minister like Mahmud Beg Tarzi, who had lived for some time in Constantinople and had drunk deep at the fountain of modernism. In his efforts to uplift his country and nation the Amir has the sincerest sympathies of all Asiatic peoples and specially of the people of India, between whom and the Afghan nation there have been and will always be special links of friendship and goodwill.

PAMPERING THE I. M. S.

Some of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries, in discussing the special terms offered by Lord Peel for the recruitment of thirty Europeans in the Indian Medical Service, are making a pretence of not being wholly satisfied with the terms. The "Statesman" doubts whether the terms offered will produce the desired effect. "None", it thinks, "will pretend that the scale of salaries offers any adequate attraction to men with expensive and highly technical qualifications." If this be so, why, pray, should Lord Peel have gone out of his way to recruit in a country where there are greater attractions for members of the medical profession and why should he not be content with the services of fully qualified Indians, scores of whom have been thrown out of employment since demobilisation from the military department? The true character of the "discontent" in the I. M. S. must be obvious to anyone who has been closely following the game of "beggar my neighbour" which the various branches of the Indian Public Services have been playing since the war excited their cupidity. The greater the concessions allowed, the more insistent has been the cry of the Services for more pay and allowances. Within the brief period of five years the prospects of the I. M. S. in particular have been "brightened" at least three times, yet the cry for "more" is unceasing. Mr. Montagu made the pretence at least of consulting public opinion before yielding to the selfish clamour of the European section of the I. M. S., but Lord Peel dispenses with even that formality and offers "special" terms to thirty officers throwing an enormous additional burden on the attenuated coffers of India, when the country can ill spare even a few thousands at the present moment. And, as Rao Bahadur C. B. Rama Rao, M.D., M.L.C., observes in the course of a letter published in the Madras Press, after employing these thirty officers for five years and enriching their purse with a thousand pounds and training them to become competent doctors, what does India get? Financially, Dr. Rama Rao says, "it will cost us:

Passage to and fro with wife	...	£ 10,000
Gratuity	...	£ 30,000
Pay only	...	£100,000
Total	...	£140.000

This does not include passages for any children nor any kind of allowances (of which there are several) etc., so that at the minimum we will be handing over two crores of our hard earned money. Having gained all the experience in this country at the expense of the poor raiyat (of which we seem to hear quite a lot), our friends will depart from the "unhealthy tropics", having "done their bit". We, of course, will be left to devise some further projects of brightening the Service."

In face of reckless extravagance of this type, is it not vain to expect that the Inchcape Committee will be able to achieve anything substantially beneficial to this country?

It is difficult to assign any particular reason for the step taken by Lord Peel all of a sudden. There was absolutely no necessity, so far as the needs of the Service are concerned, to resort to this heroic step. The public shrewdly suspect that the Secretary of State has made this dramatic announcement with a view to allay the alarm raised in England that the wholesale Indianisation of the Services is to be earnestly proceeded with. By offering the new over-generous terms Lord Peel evidently wishes to demonstrate that there need be no fear that the O'Donnell Circular means anything but a clever screen to camouflage the real intentions behind. Have the Government of India no voice in the matter? What have the "Co-operators", the heralds of the "Democracy" that is to dawn at the end of the period of their probation, to say to this latest piece of official extravagance? Our contemporary, "New India", calls Lord Peel's action a "challenge", but are the "Liberals" prepared to take up the challenge and demonstrate the futility of cooperation they have been pursuing all along? We doubt.

Notes of the Day

Anti-Asiatic Movement.

Mr. G. H. Hulett, one of the fire-eating members of the Anti-Asiatic League, who recently introduced the Township and Franchise Ordinance in the Natal Provincial Council, is reported to have said, "if the Administration will not reintroduce the Retail Dealers' Ordinance, I will introduce it. It will then be the third time of asking, and if the Government refuse to sanction them, we, i.e., certain members of the Anti-Asiatic League, intend holding meetings in every constituency in the Province with a view to getting resolutions passed calling on the members of Parliament to withhold their support from the Government until the Government sanction the Ordinances." Mr. Hulett also observed that the people of Natal—by whom he, no doubt, meant the handful of Whites—were determined that the Indian shall not govern the towns of the Province or have unrestricted trading rights or acquire any more lands. It would seem as if no other means, save that adopted by the Bombay Corporation, would bring home to the Whites of South Africa the necessity of conceding to Indians lawfully domiciled in the Union their just rights and privileges. It is only the conviction that Indians, however much ill-treated and insulted, will not be able to assert themselves and demand reparation for the wrongs done, which encourages the Whites to persist in their campaign of hatred and persecution of the inoffensive Indian community. The remedy, therefore, lies in the hands of Indians themselves. If the anti-Indian movement grows in the Union, it will be the duty of the people of India to take up the challenge in rights earnest. The Gaya Congress will do well to take serious note of the situation in the Colonies and advise the nation as to the steps to be taken to combat the sinister movement raising its head once again in South Africa and other British Colonies.

Significant Silence.

We comment in our leading article on the reckless and irresponsible manner in which Lord Peel is squandering India's vital resources. This latest instance of "brightening" the prospects of the European section of the I.M.S. is, however, only in keeping with the general policy of the India Office of strengthening the Steel Frame. If a proof of this were needed, it is supplied by the significant silence about the memorial sent by the Central Provinces Civil Service Association virtually condemning the Reform scheme. The memorial was impertinent and went beyond the disciplinary limit enjoined on the Services, condemning as it did the policy laid down by Parliament and accepted by the Government of India. What notice have the Government of India taken of this memorandum which no self-respecting Government would let pass without administering a public censure to its authors? Why are they silent on the matter? Or is it a fact that they have been instructed by the all-powerful India Office to drop the matter? Some members of the Legislative Assembly might do worse than elicit information on this point?

Development Chawls and their Rents.

Reverting to the subject of the rent of the Development chawls, the "Times of India" argues: "If less than the economic rent in charged for Government chawls, employers will be able to secure labour for a wage below the cost of living,—the difference between a living wage and a wage below subsistence level, in so far as it concerns the item of rent, being borne by the tax-payer". In this argument there was no need to drag in the absurdities of the Engish Poor Law even by way of an analogy; since, as the "Times of India" itself admits, "all the results which ensued upon the Speenhamland Act would ensue from letting Government chawls at a rent lower than the economic rent". Only the "Times of India" could be guilty of so much irrelevancy, and inflict on its readers a homily on the mistakes of the British system of manufacturing paupers a hundred years ago! No such calamity need be feared by a little more reasonableness in our chawl rents. As for the main economic argument, we do not think any economist would nowadays be disposed to concede its premises. Can the employers really succeed in getting wages below the living standard, merely because in one item of the workman's budget he does not have to pay quite so much as rack-renting by the sovereign power of the State could force him to pay? Is it not the same argument at bottom as would tell you *not* to provide free compulsory education for the children of the working classes, because, in so far as the wage-earner saves in the education bill for his children, his employer would be enabled to drive down the wages? And yet who, that calls himself enlightened, would now endorse this sophism? If the wages in a community are left so fluid as to be at the mercy of the employer, if they are allowed to be driven down, no matter what the nature and scope of the actual advantage received fortuitously by the employees may be, to the full extent of any such advantage irrespective of any consideration of its reaction upon the general welfare of the community, that, we think, would be a most irresistible argument for prescribing a *definite minimum wage*, below which no employer could be permitted to engage workers; and not an argument, as our contemporary seems to imply, for taxing the worker to the utmost in the name of charging him an economic rent, so that the employer has no margin of which to deprive him. Even if the rent charged in the Government chawls is below the true economic rent, the employer cannot possibly drive down the wages in face of the growing strength of the Labour organisation. The conscience of the community will not permit it; and the attempt of the employer will not succeed unless, indeed, Government conspire with the employers to achieve that injustice. And if, in addition, we prescribe by legislation a minimum wage, there will be an end to all those *a priori* economics which our contemporary delights to revel in, but which are as divorced from the *facts* of everyday life as the North Pole from the South Pole.

Defeating the Purpose.

The "Times of India" has practically conceded the entire case for its opponents when it writes:—

> "If, as is declared, the rent asked for rooms in the new Government chaw'ls are in excess of the means of the industrial workers, for whom the chawls were built, the remedy is plain. It is to bring to bear upon the mill-owners and industrialists generally the force of public opinion to compel them, *by means of a house allowance*, to make it possible for their employees to pay such rents as will make the Development chawls a sound financial proposition."

Precisely. Only, we doubt if the writer of this passage has quite grasped its obvious implications and inconsistencies. Take first its inconsistency. If, as the "Times" now admits, it is possible, by a house allowance, which must, of course, be over and above the ordinary wages, to restrict the burden of making the chawls financially successful, upon the *employers* only, the earlier dytherambics of the same journal about taxing the entire community for the benefit of the Bombay employer obviously comes to naught. While writing on this subject on Saturday we had suggested some such measure, and we are glad our contemporary now realises its error, though its suggestion for a house allowance to the workers is dictated by motives which are not quite identical with our own. The benefit as well as the burden remaining in Bombay, it is absurd to go into heroics about taxing the general community. And as for its implications, we cannot say whether the writer in the "Times of India" is quite aware that the Government and the Railways, the Municipality, the Port Trust and the Tramway Company are, between them, as considerable employers of labour as the "mill-owners and industrialists." We hold no brief for the employing class, and shall shed no tears if, by suitable legislation, they are made to disgorge a part of the gains which, by right, ought to go to the workers. Our object is to clear up points in our contemporary's argument, which might quite possibly have been obscured. We have made clear the implication of the Government position as an employer, not without a purpose. Even if the Government bear no more than their fair share of the burden, by way of a house allowance, to their poorer employees, that burden must inevitably fall upon the community in general. It will, however, exclude the richest section of it if that has already been taxed by way of special house allowance. So the responsibility of the community, indirectly and partially through the Government, to provide decent housing for its industrial workers at a moderate rent, becomes once more unavoidable. The opposition to the present rent for these chawls is based not merely on the fact that it is far in excess of the strict economic rent that it is claimed to be, but also, and more particularly, on the fact that the insistence on a rent beyond the ability of the tenant would never solve the real problem we have taken in hand. Charge the tenant Rs. 15 a month out of a wage of about Rs. 30 to 45 a month, and you will soon compel him to take sub-tenants, and so restore all the evils of over-crowding, insanitation and rack-renting that the Bombay Development project is intended to obviate.

Conspiracy of Silence.

The Council of the European Association recently distinguished itself by sending a memorial to Lord Inchcape containing views of a most reactionary character regarding retrenchment. In the opinion of this Association, which claims to speak on behalf of the European community in India, the taxable limits of India have not yet been reached and retrenchment in any shape is uncalled-for. Unfortunately for the pretensions of the Association its claim to voice the opinion of the European community is not unchallenged as the following telegram, which was sent to the "Englishman" and "Statesman" from a large European centre immediately on publication of the text of the Association's memorial, will show:

> "Members of European community strongly protest against views expressed in memorial to Lord Inchcape sent by Council of European Association. They deny the right of the Council to claim to represent the views of the European community in India in expressing that retrenchment in the machinery of Administration may be dangerous to the lives and interests of the European community. They absolutely disagree with the Council in its opinion that the administration of the country has in the past been economical. They strongly resent the attitude of the Council in accepting as unavoidable the wasteful expenditure associated with the reformed Government, and they urge that this shall be strenuously fought against in the interests of both their own and the Indian communities. They also dissent from the Council's view that the agricultural and industrial development of the country will suffice to remedy the financial situation without retrenchment, and they absolutely disagree with the Council's opinion that the present financial situation of the country is sound. The recurring annual deficits in the past and the expected further large deficit in the immediate future are proof of the error of the Council's view, and local Europeans are indignant that the Council should present to Lord Inchcape such absurd views as being those of the European community. They object also to Council's defence of extravagant police expenditure and its suggestion to incur further expense in increasing the machinery for collection of taxes."

But strange to relate not a word of this message was allowed to see the light by our truth-seeking and enterprising contemporaries, who too claim to speak on behalf of the European community. The conspiracy of silence on the part of these journals shows that what is sought to represented as the voice of the community is not the true voice but something manufactured for the occasion by a caucus seeking to keep the leading strings in their own hands and afraid to let the truth see the light.

"Baksish" to Officials.

An interpellation in the United Provinces Legislative Council has elicited the interesting fact that the local Government in a fit of generosity awarded sums ranging from Rs. 3,600 to Rs. 30 to a number of Government servants, European and Indian, in recognition of their "services" at the time of the Prince of Wales's visit to the province. Thus, a Captain Batty got Rs. 3,600; Mr. Warren, an Assistant Electrical Inspector, Rs. 700, Mr. More Rs. 680, and so on. It is not difficult to understand why the United Provinces Government should have felt gratified and moved to generosity, in a special measure, at the "success" of the Prince's visit, but one would like to know if these were the only officials on whom the strain of the royal visit had told in particular? Moreover, were these gentlemen not drawing their full pay at the time? The generosity of the United Provinces Government does not stop with "services" rendered on an exceptional occasion like the royal visit. The Government recently made the admission that Rs. 3,000 was paid to Mr. Blunt, Financial Secretary, as an honorarium, partly for budget work and partly for enquiry into District Board finances! It was stated, however, that the money was refunded at his own request. If a Financial Secretary to Government is to be paid extra remuneration for work in connection with the budget, why should not the Finance Member receive a similar but proportionately higher solatium for his part in the preparation of the budget? The generous example set by the United Provinces Government deserves to be copied by all Governments in the country, so that every official, from the Viceroy and Governor downwards to the hamal, may feel sure that he will be literally doubly awarded by the kind Government and no services, however small or insignificant, will go unrecognised. Truly, India is the "Land of Baksish", *par excellence*!

"SLOWING DOWN."

NEGOTIATIONS AT LAUSANNE.

TURKS' FIRM STAND FOR INDEPENDENCE.

CAPITULATIONS MUST GO.

GREEK PATRIARCHATE AND ORGANIC STATUTE.

(From Our Special Correspondent At The Peace Conference)

LAUSANNE, Dec. 12, 5-30 p.m

The activity of the Conference seems to be slowing down. The interest lies in discussions between experts who are seeking to bring together opposite points of view by concessions in details. The Turks are showing themselves accommodating. On the question of the Straits an agreement seems more and more probable.

On the Capitulations there is no understanding possible if the Great Powers do not resolve to accept the principle of abolition. Victory has strengthened in the Turks the feeling of independence which does not admit a regime of tutelage, the political maturity of Turkey being certainly superior to that of the Balkan countries, of which the full sovereignty is not contested by anyone.

As I have already written the essential factor of peace is the question of the Capitulations. As for the exchange of Greek populations against Muslim populations the Turkish delegation has just made a new concession concerning the inhabitants of Constantinople in this sense: That Greeks born in Constantinople will be excluded from the exchange on condition of having taken no part in anti-Nationalist proceedings. This is the maximum concession to which Turkey agrees in the question of exchange. On the other hand I think I know that she will demand the departure of the Patriarchate which has itself renounced its privileges by breaking off relations with the Turkish State and officially declaring its attachment to Greece. According to the Organic Statute the Patriarch should be an Ottoman subject, chosen by the Sublime Porte from among the candidates elected by the Greeks of Turkey. As everyone knows Melitas, the pretended Patriarch, formerly Bishop of Athens is a Hellenic subject who has refused to recognise the Organic Statute

Another question which is the subject of discussion under the Commission is that o the Public Debt. In the question of the repartition of the debt a distinction mig reasonably be made betwen two parts: (1) the sharing of the debt by the States which annexed Turkish territory in the Balkan War and (2) sharing by the States constituted as a result of the European war and the dismemberment of the Empire. In the first instance the Allies would wish to consider the meeting of the Conference of London in 1913 as the limit while the Turks demand the date of the conclusion of peace. Seeing that the difference between the two dates is only of a few months' agreement is possible, but for the second case the Allies would wish that the States which have emerged from the dismemberment of the Empire following the European war shou only share the Turkish debt fixed in 1914 whereas Turkey demands that the States, having formed of the Empire and taken part in the war should bear their quota of the amount of the debt on the conclusion of the armistice. This is the chief divergence and the Turkish delegation seem resolved to insist upon their right. Javid Bey, former Minister of France, now Turkish delegate on the Public Debt, who arrived yesterday, is charged with the defence of the Turkish point of view on the question of the debt and reparations.

MOSUL.

RIVAL CLAIMS OF IRAK AND TURKEY.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Lausanne.—Jafar Pasha, an Iraq representative, in the course of an interview with Reuter, detailed a private conversation he had with the Turkish Delegation regarding Mosul. Jafar Pasha, throughout, demande the retention of Mosul on the ground that the population there was prediminantly Arab. On the contrary, the Turks, contended, the vilayet was mostly inhabited by Kurds and Turks. Moreover, the Turks must have Mosul from the geographical and strategic points of view, to which Jafar Pasha laughingly rejoined that Emir Feisul had no intention of invading Anatolia.—Reuter.

PETROLEUM AND FRENCH RIGHTS.

The "Temps" contained the following statement in Mail Week.

It will be seen that it is impossible to forbid all discussions concerning the frontier of Turkey and Mesopotamia. If the frontier does not exist it is necessary, willingly or unwillingly, to trace it. Let us add—and this is a consideration that no Frenchman should forget- that the region of Mosul was promised to France by the Franco-British accord of 1916. After the victory this territory was taken from France; it contains oil. The French Government has the obligation of safeguarding, in relation to France's Allies, the rights which have been recognised by them, of a percentage of the petroleum produced by Mesopotamia. But she has no reason for intervening—perhaps to the detriment of other French interests—in the firing of a frontier where its flag has no longer the right to fly.

AT LAUSANNE.

RUMOUR OF DEADLOCK DENIED.

FINANCIAL DISCUSSIONS PROVE THORNY.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Lausanne.—The Conference at present is taking the form of meeting of sub-commissions. The Secrecy as to their sessions has led to some talk of deadlock, but the Reuter learns that this is not the case, though delays are occurring which make any settlement before the Christmas impossible. The greatest difficulty appears to lie in the financial discussions. The financial sub-commission held four meetings but no progress has been made owing to the Turkish Government's attitude not being clear. In other sub-commission, however, the Turks are reported to be very reasonable. The naval and military conversations are being continued. They are being attended by the Turks and the Russians and the best spirit is reported to be prevalent in them.—Reuter.

THE MINORITIES.

A CURZON ADMISSION.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Lausanne.—Presiding over the Number One Commission dealing with the minorities, Marquess Curzon admitted that if the Christian minorities were entitled to protection in Asia and elsewhere, so the Muslim minorities were entitled to protection under the same conditions. He recalled that the Allies had laid down as one of the conditions for the return of East Thrace to Turkey that measures should be adopted ensuring the effective protection of the minorities under the League of Nations. Turkey was now called on to fulfil that obligation.—(Reuters.)

GUARANTEES FOR PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The guarantees suggested by Lord Curzon to ensure protection of the minorities comprise firstly the supplementation of the pacific guarantees contained in the European treaties; secondly, that the Turkish and the Greek Governments should be invited to proclaim a comprehensive amnesty for all offences arising out of the events of the past nine years, and that Christians in Turkey and the Moslems in West Thrace should have the right of compounding for military service by the payment of a reasonable fixed tax. He advised the establishment of a supervisory body at Constantinople, preferably the League of Nations.

PROVISION FOR REFUGEES.

The American, Mr. Child, contributed a strong speech. He urged the conference not to leave Lausanne without making a permanent provision for the refugees and the unprotected hordes. He declared that America did not ask any return for her charitable work except the assurance that means would be found to wipe away the causes of waste of human life and suffering. The naval and military experts dealing with the arrangements regarding the Straits expressed their intention of sending a note on the subject.—(Reuter.)

GREEKS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Lausanne.—The Turks have agreed to allow the Greek inhabitants to remain in Constantinople subject to certain conditions respecting the Patriarchate there.—Reuter.

SOVIET PROTEST AGAINST ALLIED PROPOSALS.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Lausanne.—The Russian delegation has addressed a Note to the President of the Conference protesting against procedure of the Allies with regard to the discussions concerning the Straits, and complaining that the Allied scheme has undergone modification without the previous knowledge of the Russians, especially regarding demilitarisation of certain zones. The Note emphasies the immovable decision of Russia not to renounce its right to participate in the solution of an important international question, which directly affects her vital interests.

FREEDOM OF THE STRAITS.

EXPERTS' CRITICISMS.

DELHI, Dec. 13.

At a meeting of a sub-committee at Lausanne commenced yesterday the Turkish delegates displayed much more conciliatory attitude and some progress was made. The military and naval experts have completed the detailed examination of the Allied proposals regarding the freedom of the Straits and the matter came before the first commission this morning.—(B.O.W.).

LONDON CONFERENCE.

POINCARE S HOPES FOR THE FUTURE.

NEGOTIATIONS GRAVITATE TO PARIS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

A statement emanating from a French source says that the result of the Premiers' Conference is that the British Government will make semi-official enquiries at Washington before 2nd January regarding the United States' attitude on the question of inter-allied debts to the United States independent of the British debt. Therefore, great progress has been realised towards the general settlement of war debts. Germany's proposal which was rejected was the eleventh hour attempt to create a diversion from this subject. The statement concludes by saying that M. Poincare may be unable at the next meeting to obtain British consent to immediate occupation of the Ruhr, but it expresses the opinion that any slight difference resulting from such an eventuality will not seriously affect the Anglo-French relations.—(Reuters.)

M. POINCARE'S HOPE FOR THE BETTER

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The Allied Premiers departed this morning. M. Poincare declared that he confidently hoped that the meeting in Paris would lead to an agreement. Sgr. Mussolini had a most enthusiastic send-off at the Victoria-Station from a large body of London Fascisti wearing black shirts.—(Reuters.).

REPARATION TALKS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

It is a notable fact that the communique as regards the adjournment of the Premiers' Conference does not refer to the question of the Ruhr. Press Correspondents concur in declaring that this was the main cause of the differences.

The communique, after mentioning that the discussions related to the reparations problem together with the question of inter-Allied debts and the German note were found unsatisfactory, says "it has not been possible in the time available for the Allied Prime Ministers to arrive at definite conclusions on the momentous issues involved. In the circumstances, it has been decided to continue the conversations between the Premiers in Paris on 2nd February and so allow a plenary conference assembling immediately afterwards in order to arrive before 15th January at some definite decisions on the whole questions discussed in London."—(Reuters.)

ALLIED DEBTS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Questioned to-day in the House of Commons with regard to the Premiers' Conference, Mr. Bonar Law said that, in view of the resumption of the conversations in Paris in January next, it was impossible to refer to the discussions. But, as they might be regarded as to a certain extent a departure from the previous British policy, he thought that he had better give the words which he had used at the Conference with regard to the question of the European Allied debts. He had said:—"It would not be right to effect such a settlement that Britain alone of all the Allies would virtually pay the indemnity, but it is fair to consider the whole amount which can be obtained from Germany and to say 'As you are not getting all you expected from Germany, we must reduce our claims.' He had declared, therefore, that if it saw some chance of a complete settlement with a prospect of finality, Government would be willing to run the certain risk of finally not receiving as much from the Allies and Germany as Britain would have to pay to America. It would be foolish however, to make such a concession if the whole question were to be reopened.—Reuter.

MOSCOW AND DISARMAMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Helsingfors.—The Moscow Disarmament Conference between Russia and the border States, which opened on 3rd December, has broken down owing to the Russians' refusal to sign a non-aggression treaty before an agreement was reached concerning the reduction of armaments. This matter the border states wished to refer to a special commission after the signature of the non-aggression treaty.—Reuter.

BIGGEST WIRELESS STATION.

MARCONI ENGINEER'S FEAT.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Cape Town.—Mr. McClelland, an Engineer of Marconi's has been charged with the construction of new South African wireless station which will be the biggest in the world giving direct service to practically every country in the world. Parliament have ratified the areement and the work starts immediately and it is expected will be completed in eighteen monthe.—Reuter.

VALUE OF MARKS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Sterling on New York to-day was 4/62⅛. This continued rise occasions surprise. The movement is probably partly connected with special operations. Sterling on Canada was 4/65½. The postponement of the reparations conference had a restraining influence. The French francs were 65/10, Belgian francs 70/65, and marks 38,500.—(Reuter).

INDIAN N. C. O. IN COMMONS.

POLITICAL PRISONERS AND ELECTIONS.

COL. WEDGWOOD SUGGESTS REMOVAL OF BAN.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Colonel Wedgwood declared that the All-India Congress Committee was about equally divided as regards the propriety of modifying the Non-co-operation policy as far as the sanction to election to the Legislative Councils. The chief obstacle to this change of policy was that nearly all Congress leaders had been in jail, and thus they were debarred from standing for election unless individual pardons or general amnesty were declared. He suggested that the Viceroy should be consulted with regard to the best method of circumventing this difficulty.

LORD WINTERTON'S REPLY.

Lord Winterton replied that he was not aware as to how the opinion stood in the Congress Committee. He pointed out that the members of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee were equally divided on the subject and apparently one section held that, as long as there was the rule disqualifying convicts, it would be inconsistent with their self-respect and dignity to lift the ban upon Legislatures. He was not prepared to recommend Lord Peel to suggest to the Viceroy that he should, or consult him regarding how he could, remove the scruples of these gentlemen.—Reuter.

"LOYAL RULERS AND LEADERS."

"DEDICATED TO MONTAGU AND CHELMSFORD."

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The great services rendered by India in the Great War are recalled by an issue of a full and authoritative record of the services and contributions of the Ruling Princes and others. The production is entitled "The Loyal Rulers and Leaders of the East" Field Marshal Earl Haig contributes the introduction in which he pronounces a tribute to Indian loyalty and achievement during the Great War, particularly "the part played by the Indian troops in the opening stages of the war in France and their gallant and courageous bearing in face of the strange conditions in adverse climate and against great odds."

Referring to other theatres of war Earl Haig observes that wherever the Indian troops fought they brought honour to the British flag. The compilation includes the greatful recognition of personal interest of Their Majesties in the numerous movements organised in India in furtherance of the common cause.

The work is dedicated to Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford, "as a token of the Empire's abiding gratitude for their historic part in the inauguration of the far-reaching Reforms in the Government of India." The edition de luxe is a remarkable specimen of high achievements of English bookbinding. The design is of distinctly Eastern character.—Reuter.

PRESS AND PUBLIC SERVICES IN INDIA

LONDON, Dec. 12.

In the House of Commons to-day, Colonel Sir Charles Yate declared that the want of protection from vilification in the press was one of the reasons which were driving many officers in the Civil and Police services in India to apply for proportionate pensions. He suggested that Lord Peel should consider the question of enforcing a more effective method of stopping abuse of Government servants.

Earl Winterton replied that actions for defamation against newspapers appeared to be having some effect, but he was sure that the Government of India would willingly consider any more effective method Sir Charles Yate could suggest. According to the latest information he had received, there had been some appreciable improvement in the conditions and he felt more hopeful than he did some eighteen months ago.

Replying to Colonel Sir Arthur Holbrook, with regard to Indian Police officers' applications for permission to retire prematurely, Lord Winterton stated that Lord Peel was anxiously considering the whole situation of the public services in India.—Reuter.

CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDIAN RAILWAYS

LONDON, Dec. 12.

In the House of Commons, replying to Major Kelley, Earl Winterton stated that approximately 20.75 millions sterling had been spent on the capital account on the Indian railways since 1st April 1921. Of this, 17.5 millions had been expended on the supplies from England. Further large supplies of material had been ordered in England.—(Reuter).

REDUCED FREIGHTS.

FROM GLASGOW TO BOMBAY.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The Shipowners' Conference has agreed to reduce the freights of cotton goods from Glasgow to Bombay to 45 shillings a ton of 40 cubic feet measurement, plus 10 per cent. primage less 10 per cent. deferred rebate.—(Reuter).

INDIA'S FITNESS.

CAPABLE OF REAL SELF-GOVT.

A GLOBE-TROTTER'S TESTIMONY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

Late Mr. C. H. Blythe, globe trotter, who recently died at Burdwan before he left Calcutta, made over several letters he had written to the Editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika." That paper has to-day published Mr. Blythe's first letter addressed to the British nation. Concluding his letter Mr. Blythe wrote:—

Fellow countrymen, I tell you plainly that India wants her freedom either as a dominion or as a sovereign state and she means to have it. If India is forced to wage war on Britain in order to gain that freedom, then India will emerge victorious from the conflict and a new United States of India will arise upon the ruins of the British Raj. India may be faultlessly equipped for self-government or she may be lacking in some respects but she is capable of some sort of real self-government. Seventy-five per cent. of her population may be uneducated but twenty years will erase that in a great measure. At the moment there are many thousands of intellectuals in India men whose mentality matches the mentality of any European. They are capable of governing and being Indians know their own people better than any foreigner can know them. If the Indians are granted actual Dominion Home Rule they will be content. If they are not granted it and that speedily, then they will try to obtain complete independence by peaceful methods and if these peaceful methods fail then they will be obliged to swing from one extreme to the other. If in so doing they wreck India, they will also wreck Britain. I warn you, my countrymen, look through your own eyes and see both sides of the fence. You have been staring at the white side of it for two hundred years. Look at the black side for a change and see not a race of degraded, disunited semi-brutes but a cultured and strong nation. Examine their leaders, discover their achievements, listen to their request and accede to it or refuse and render your protestations of "guardianship from aggression" and "protection of Belgium" null and void, make your Christianity a laughing stock, make your culture a reproach, damn yourselves for ever and crucify Christ again.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

REGRET FOR CEYLON'S INABILITY TO PARTICIPATE.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Replying to Captain Berkeley in the House of Commons Mr. Ormsby Gore mentioned that several Colonies including Ceylon, Gibraltar, St. Helena, Somaliland and Nyasaland had decided not to take part in the British Empire Exhibition as they thought the benefits of participation were doubtful. He most sincerely regretted that the colony of the importance and resources of Ceylon had so far been unable to participate.—(Reuter).

CABLE ITEMS.

The International Advisory Committee on Anthrex have adopted the report of the sub-Committee which recommends the exemption from compulsory disinfection of wool and hides of animals of countries where raw material has not caused cases of Anthrax being imported into a country whether goods are exported for five years, unless anthrax spore be bacteriologically discovered in the raw materials. The exemption is extended also to countries where no enedemic anthrax prevails among animals, or which has applied strict measures for stamping out any outbreak at the source.—Reuter.

PUNITIVE MEASURES IN THE SUDAN.

"FIRING BY MISTAKE."

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Cairo.—Punitive measures are being taken against the Angessana tribesmen in Sennar district of the Sudan, who recently murdered five civilians and two policemen and unsuccessfully attacked the police headquarters at Soda. It is reported from Khartoum that a party of punitive force fired on their comrades by mistake in darkness. The result was that one officer and a man of the Arab Corps were killed.—(Reuter.)

BRITISH TROOPS IN EGYPT.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Replying to questions in the House of Commons, Mr. Guiness stated that apart from troops temporarily lent to Constantinople British forces in Egypt had been reduced by 13,800 during the past year.

EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.

MOUNT UNZEN IN ERUPTION.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Osaka.—A violent earthquake has occurred on the island of Kinshiu. Hitherto it has been ascertained that twenty-three have been killed and twenty-two injured. Mount Unzen, six miles from Nagasaki, is in eruption. Inhabitants of the earthquake zone where shocks are continuing are fleeing in a state of panic.

IRELAND'S NEW STATUS.

KING'S MESSAGE.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The Governor-General of the Irish Free State madt his first public appearance today at the first joint meeting of the Southern Irish Houses of Parliament. He read the King's message which earnestly hoped that by a faithful observance on all sides of the treaty, peace and prosperity of Ireland might be secured. He prayed that divine blessing might be bestowed on the difficult task committed to the ministers and the members of the parliament. The Governor-General replied in appropriate terms after which he delivered an address stating that the ministers' first endeavour would be speedily to end terror and destruction by a small number who had spread ruin broadcast in the attempt to impose their will upon a majority. He foreshadowed measures arising from the creation of Ireland's new status.

The labour members were absent during the address as they object to the office of the Governor-General.—(Reuter).

AMRAOTI ELECTION DISPUTE

VERDICT AGAINST PRO-COUNCIL PARTY.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, 12 Dec.

The second appeal against the reelection of congress delegates held on 7th December representing Amraoti District Congress Committee was filed by Sjt. Panase, Bapate and others. The Berar Provincial Congress Committee appointed a special tribunal to hear it. Mr. Moharir the pro-council Secretary, Berar Provincial Congress Committee pleaded on behalf of the appelants who were conspicuous by their absence. All arguments advanced against the election were quashed. Mr. Moharir could not satisfactorily answer any question asked by the judges in cross examination. The judges found out in the end that all grounds were totally false and they unanimously rejected the appeal.

FYZABAD CONGRESS WORKER SENTENCED.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 12.

Sjt. Tribhuvan Datta of Fyzabad was arrested on the 6th and tried under Section 107 on the 7th and ordered to furnish two sureties for Rs. 400 each or undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment. Sjt. Datta preferred jail.

THE CONGRESS AND THE MASSES.

(BY L. G. K.)

"If the truth must be told this burning desire for freedom is more in evidence amongst the masses to-day than amongst the educated people."—Mr. C. R. Das at Lahore.

This is the thoughtful declaration of one of the most eminent of Non-co-operators, of a man, whose sacrifices for his Motherland have been continuous and colossal and who is now very much in the public eye, not only because he is the President-elect of the coming Congress, but because of the courage he has shown in declaring his altered belief regarding the efficacy of, perhaps the most vital item in the fourfold non-co-operation programme. But his statement contains a serious charge with respect to the educated classes. The educated Indian has so far controlled the Congress executive machinery. Has he through the Congress approached the Indian masses with that burning enthusiasm and that painstaking vigour which alone make a whole nation pulsate with new life and new ideas? Has he been so thoroughly disgusted with the present system of Government in India that his desire for freedom has found acute expression? If Mr. Das is to be believed in the Indian masses show this desire for freedom far more than the educated Indian, and who can disbelieve the accuracy of observation of such a consummate lawyer and shrewd politician as Mr. Das? Now that the two premier peoples' organizations in this country, the Congress and the Khilafat, have through their Inquiry Committees issued their Reports regarding the question of mass civil disobedience, now that there is a rift in the political lute so far as it is being played by the educated classes, it would be pertinent to inquire what the masses have to say about all these differences of opinion, this change or otherwise in the Non-co-operation programme, this problem of boycotting the Councils from within and from without. The present writer had abundant opportunities of studying mass feeling since the beginning of this year, in the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and the Berar and some districts of the Bombay Deccan, through the courtesy of various Congress officials who placed valuable material at his disposal and enabled him to undertake personal investigations in backward rural areas.

What the Masses want.

It is curious that with the educated Indians there is no subject so fascinating and also so barren in inquiry as the perpetual problem of what the masses want. According to one particular school of inquirers what the masses really want is this—they want to be left in peace. More than 85 per cent of them live on the land which their forefathers had gone on cultivating for generations, and which they propose to cultivate in the same crude method, and they are on the whole supposed to be very happy with their caste quarrels, their ever-increasing necessity of resorting to the sawkar, their occasional orgies of expenditure on marriages and other tamashas on borrowed money, and their very frequent dire distress, when famine and pestilence invade them. They want to be left in peace. They will do their 'puja' to the Police Patel to them, the most important person in their locality, because he has the power to do so much harm, they will manage to pay their land tax and to keep, if they can, out of the clutches of the money-lender and go their own ways without bothering about the political vote or any other vote. According to this view, it is a great mistake to disturb the masses, to tell them about Swaraj, to explain to them what their rights are as human beings living in a twentieth century world. According to this view, if the Indian masses are like dumb driven cattle, well—so much the worse for the Indian masses. What they want and what they really ought to want is a good strong kindly District officer and the problem of Indian Government is settled. Of course, to keep the political fly-minded class in India, who being rendered grossly effeminate ought not to coont in any military conception of "holding India" quiet and on the whole content with the order of things, change that order from time to time, always doling out chaff while keeping the grain, and call it the progressive realisation of self-government for India. Then that problem also gets settled from time to time. What has the Congress done during the last 30 years to remedy this state of things? It is now apparent to everybody in India, both to the classes and masses, that the Congress gave a trial to the policy of petitions and plaintive protests to the British Parliament, and at last under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi gave sudden expression to its disillusionment of the total want of efficiency of the petitioning process. The Congress from 1920 has launched upon a new method, the very basic principle of which is the consciousness that India must stand upon her own legs. So to-day the Congress welcomes leaders who have an unerring judgment of mass mentality, who want to live like the masses think with the masses, understand and appreciate their particular grievances, their particular mode of life and interpret the ideal of Swaraj to the masses in language which the masses understand. It is remarkable how during the short space of three years there has been a radical change of outlook as regards the problem of "board-basing" India's political activity. If during the days when extremism in Indian politics was suspect with those stalwart critics of the British bureaucracy in India, as something vulgar and rowdy, something reminiscent of turbulent Maratha politics, main idea of the Indian Congress politician was to move resolutions calling upon Heaven and Earth and the British Parliament to witness India's wrongs and then sleep over them until next X'mas time, to-day one does come across Indians who are Moderates in public, but are Extremists in private talk; in fact, our elder statesmen in Indian politics think now that it is a natural political disease in modern India, that the younger men and women should be extremists. The younger politicians are keen to utilise the Congress machinery to do continuous work in rural areas, to organise industrial India so that Indian labour becomes conscious of its rights and its responsibilities. They want to work upon the faith within us rather than ask the masses to have faith in the good intentions of the British people.

Intelligence of Indian Masses.

This doctrine of the faith within us the masses do understand. In the United Provinces during the last two years the vast agricultural population has awakened to its rights and responsibilities by the continuous preaching by Congress volunteers of this doctrine. Nor has the thorny problem of Hindu-Muslim unity been found to be so difficult of solution when once the idea has been developed that the Hindu and the Moslem have both to live in this country as brothers in faith—the faith in a common Indian nationality. This is so different from the evil presumption, so sedulously fostered by the British official of a particular type in the Punjab and U.P. that the Hindu and the Muslim possess always clashing interests, that the older generation of Hindus and Muslims in those Provinces who call themselves educated, are not yet reconciled quite wholeheartedly to the ideal of Hindu-Muslim unity.

LET MR. SASTRI NOTE.

RELAXTION OF IMMIGRATION RESTRICTIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Melbourne.—The federal elections fight grows hotter and all parties are strenuously campaigning.

Mr. Hughes denies the rumours that the Commonwealth has agreed with Mr. Sastri to relax the immigration restrictions against coloured persons into Australia. He, also, denies that there is any project to grow cotton by Indian labour.—(Reuter).

SPEECH AT POONA.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 13.

At a public meeting convened by the Deccan Sabha last evening the Right Hon. Sastri made his first public pronouncement after returning from his recent Dominion tour. Mr. Kamat, who presided, in the course of his introductory remarks eulogised Mr. Sastri's services, the results of which, he said, would inevitably take some time to appear in a concrete form. Some time had to be allowed for missions of such a delicate nature to fructify; and as a case in point Mr. Kamat instanced the delayed appearance of the report of the Civil Disobedience Committee. Whose tour, Mr. Kamat further observed, had cost perhaps more than Rs. 60,000.

Mr. Sastri, addressing next, explained at the outset that he had to exclude South Africa from his Colonial tour for the simple reason that it did not lie within the scope of his mission. The resolution passed by the Imperial Conference of 1921 recommending franchise to the Overseas Indians had not been agreed to by the South African Premier. And accordingly he was sent abroad with a distinct mission of requesting Australia, Canada and New Zealand only to give effect to the resolution accepted by them. Continuing further Mr. Sastri narrated in considerable detail the peculiarly varied difficulties he had to face in convincing the Colonial public of the urgency and justice of the franchise he demanded on behalf of his countrymen in the Colonies. The lecturer coupled this narration with a similar one giving the several argumentative viewpoints he upheld in meeting certain objections raised by his White audience. The Colonial public in certain places, he said, objected to the Indian franchise mainly out of fear from the Japanese and the Chinese settlers. Some retired Indian Civil Servants and a few Missionaries too attempted to obstruct the progress of his mission, this furnishing him with that peculiar "Anglo-Indian flavour" which he characterized as "biting the hand that fed them." The actual results of his Mission, Mr. Sastri continued, were discernible in that the Indians in Queensland were now allowed to participate in the banana industry and those in South Australia had their due share in the general distinction of large tracts of irrigated land. India had risen in the estimation of the Dominion public which, the lecturer thought, was a result of no mean importance and concluding, he observed, that he felt contented at the thought that his Mission should have borne such desirable fruit.

INDIANS IN THE COLONIES.

MR. SASTRI ON HIS DOMINION TOUR.

Mr. V. Srinivas Sastri delivered an address last evening to the members of the Bombay Presidency Association, on the subject of his recent visit to the Dominions, Sir D. M. Petit presiding.

The President said their Association had always taken a very keen interest in the welfare of the people of this country who had cast their lot in the Colonies of the British Empire and they had always moved whenever they thought it necessary to do so. He asked Mr. Sastri to tell them of those conditions, which brought feelings of humiliation and indignation to the minds of Indians, whenever they were reminded that they were citizens of the British Empire.

MR. SASTRI'S COMPLTCENCY.

Mr. Sastri said he visited the Dominions in pursuance of the resolution passed by the Imperial Conference of Prime Ministers of the British Empire last year. That resolution had only three Dominions in view. Only the Prime Ministers of those three Dominions were parties to it. South Africa was expressly excluded from the scope of the resolution, General Smuts absolutely refusing to be bound by its terms in any way. He further, on having been asked leave by the speaker to visit that Dominion, went to the length of telling him that Mr. Sastri should not visit his Dominion, but that he should postpone his visit until General Smuts had told him that the time was propitious. In the Dominions which he visited, therefore, he did not meet with those conditions of harshness and hardship, and the cruel attitude of which they had heard so much. Mr. Sastri then detailed his experiences in Australia and New Zealand in both of which countries Indians were fairly prosperous. There was no poverty and no unemployment. Many of them were rich and well treated by the citizens of those countries. The speaker had done his best during his stay there to remove any disabilities Indians might be suffering under in those countries. Indians were considered perfectly trustworthy and they got the same wages as white labourers. He deplored that in New Zealand Indians were suffering from the same want of cohesion and disunion as in this country. He was glad that Indians could walk erect in those Dominions.

DISABILITIES IN CANADA.

Coming to the question of Canada, the speaker said their trouble was greater there owing to the Komagata Maru incident. Except in British Columbia they got absolutely equal treatment in Canada. In that province a large number of Indians were settled, as well as Japanese and Chinese. He had interviewed the Labour authorities in that province and they had agreed to support him in his demand for franchise. When he saw the Prime Minister of that province the speaker was assured that he would consult the Parliament and then act accordingly. They felt that the case of Indians was unanswerable and they were told that unless they supported his cause they would be injuring the cause of India and the Dominions. Mr. Sastri had also interviewed the Cabinet of Canada, with not very unfavourable results. He had also got an assurance from the various universities in regard to admission of Indian students who might be sent out from India.

Continuing, he said, he had also tried to enlist the sympathies of the people of those Dominions towards the political aims of Indians—to secure Dominion status for their country. He had found those people very sympathetic and they had given very hopeful response. He had reason to believe that those people were more favourably inclined towards our political aspirations than the people of Great Britain, for the latter had vested interests in this country. Dominion opinion as well as American opinion counted and would count more and more in the future in shaping English public opinion. The fact of his holding a brief from the Government very much strengthened his hands rather than weakened them, for the Government had completely identified themselves with the demands of Indians, as far as this question was concerned.

BARDOLI SWARAJ ASHRAM.

OPENING CEREMONY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARDOLI, Dec. 13.

Messrs. Vallabhai Patel, Gopaldas Desai of Dhasa and other prominent leaders arrived here this morning in connection with the opening ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Swarajya Ashram and the Weaving School Building. Mr. Gopaldas Desai laid the foundation-stone of the Ashram in presence of a large gathering and Mr. Patel laid that of the school.

RETRENCHMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Loyalist papers publish elaborate and attractive accounts of the opening ceremony performed by Sir George Lloyd of the Workmen's Chawls at Worli, and go into raptures over this achievement. Will they, or the Director of Information, tell us, what the said ceremony has cost? Is it not well-nigh Rs. 20,000?

(1) The refreshments might have cost Rs. 6,000!

(2) Sherry and champagne and extras Rs. 2,000!

(3) Dais, decoration and chairs Rs. 2,000!

(4) Laying out and sundries Rs. 2,000!

(5) Stationery, printing and postage Rs. 150.

(6) Plans, museum, etc., Rs. 3,000!

(7) Miscellaneous Rs. 5,000!

And, Sir, this sum of Rs. 20,000 is thrown away at a time

(a) When Lady Lloyd is making earnest appeals for the Red Cross Fund!

(b) When the Seva Sadan's beneficent activities are stunted for want of funds!

(c) When the admirers of the late Mr. Gokhale have not paid in their mite for the ten thousand rupees deficit in the School building Fund.

(d) Nay, when education and sanitation suffer for want of funds!

Is this wastage of Rs. 20,000 justifiable at any time, much less now, when money is so scarce all round, and retrenchment is so much talked about? Is this the way the Development Department deals with the vast funds at its disposal?—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

NATIONALIST MUNICIPAL PARTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In an editorial note in to-day's issue of your paper you reproduce a letter from a correspondent in which he asks whether the candidates selected by the Joint Committee of representatives of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party have subscribed to the Congress creed and become members of a Congress organisation. I write to assure the public that no candidate has been or will be selected who is not a member of some Congress organisation in the city.—Yours, etc.

JETHALAL V. VORA,
Hon. Secretary,
Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party.
Bombay, Dec. 12.

LOCAL BOARDS BILL

SECOND READING PASSED.

BOMBAY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The Bombay Legislative Council after prolonged discussion completed its deliberations on the second reading of the Bill now commonly called Locard Boards Bill on Wednesday. Hon. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye then introduced compulsory elementary education bill for second reading which was strongly oppsed by some of the hon. members who characterised it as reactionary, retrograde and ineffective. The bill provides compulsory universal education in ten years and imposes penalties on parents for their children's non-attendance of schools. The Government with certain reservations bears half to two-third of the cost.

FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF LOCAL BOARDS BILL.

The Bombay Legislative Council, on Wednesday, proceeded with further consideration of the Local Boards Bill. Section 124 of the Bill, which provides for the Commissioner or Collector or any officer of the Government authorised by general or special order to "enter on and inspect any immoveable property occupied by any local board or any institution under its control and call for any extract from the proceedings of any local board or any Committee appointed by such board." gave rise to some discussion, Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale moved an amendment that Government shall constitute a standing committee for Municipal and local affairs in direct contact with the Minister in charge of local Self-Government to be drawn largely from the elected members of the Legislative Council.

The Hon. Minister in charge of the bill at the outset pointed out that the amendment was beyond the scope of the bill because it proposed to transfer powers of control from Government to a non-official body. It was therefore against the principle of the bill.

Sardar V. N. Mutalik welcomed the idea of a Standing Committee. He said Collectors and Commissioners were out of touch with the Local boards, whereas the appointment of a Standing Committee would materially improve the position of local boards.

Rao Saheb D. P. Desai supported the amendment and said that the idea of a Standing Committee even already familiar in England in connection with the County Councils. It was considered that collectors and Commissioners weilded autocratic powers and he therefore favoured the appointment of a standing committee.

The Hon. the Home Member raised a point of order. He characterised the appointment of a Standing Committee as unconstitutional. He averred that it was against the provisions of the Government of India Act.

The President ruled the amendment out of order and Section 124 was passed.

Section 129 empowered the Government to dissolve or supercede a board when they are found incompetent to perform their duties or when they have exceeded or abused their powers.

Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay City North) had moved an amendment at the beginning of the deliberations of this Bill to add a clause to Section 9 which related to general disqualifications of members also to disqualify elected members who had vacated office by virtue of an order of Government for dissolution or supersession of local boards. Consideration on this amendment was postponed till Section 129 was reached as it also, referred to disqualification of the board.

When Section 129 was placed before the Council the president ruled the amendment out of order and so it fell through without any discussion.

LOCAL LEVIES.

The Council then considered on the amendment of Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale of Section 75 which was postponed pending expression of opinion from the legal advisers of the Crown. The amendment proposed to levy local fund cess on abkari contracts.

The Hon. President disallowed the amendment and Section 75 was passed.

Consideration was then resumed on Session 79 on the amendment of Sardar A. M. Dalal who had moved on Tuesday that:—

"Every district local board shall assign and cause to be paid out of the district local fund to every vilage panchayet within the district for which such board has been established a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of the revenue described in clauses (b) and (c) of section 75 levied from lands within the village subject to such village panchayat and such amount shall, at the request of the district local board, be ascertained and certified by the Collector."

Section 79 provided that every district local board shall assign and cause to be paid out of the District Local Fund to every municipality and cantonment committee a sum equal to two-thirds of the amount of the revenue from lands within the Municipal District.

The Hon. Thakore of Amod supported the amendment and cited several villages of Broach district whose interests were absolutely neglected. He therefore suggested that either Government should help them on provisions be made whereby they could receive contributions from the local boards.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi (Thana District) sympathised with the lot of the neglected villages cited by the Hon. Thakor of Amod but he said as they were launching a new constitution they should wait and see how it worked. The past history of local boards may be blameworthy but now the agriculturists had got rights of representation on the taluka and local boards and it should be left to their efforts to develop the rural areas. He requested the Hon. mover to withdraw his amendment.

Khan Bahadur A. N. Dalal in reply said every village contributed twelve pias in a rupee but they did not get any return for it. He thought they should get a certain share on their contributions.

On vote being taken the amendment was declared lost.

This brought to a close the second reading of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee.

COMPULSORY ELEMENTARY EDUCATION BILL.

Hon. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Minister in charge of education then moved for the second reading Bill No. XVII of 1922, a Bill to provide for compulsory, elementary education and to make better provision for the management and control of primary education in the Bombay presidency.

The Bill provided the appointment of a School Board Administrative Officer who shall be the Chief Executive Officer of the School Board. The scheme also contained the following particulars:—Census of children of both sexes. A list of existing and proposed schools with schedule of teaching. Recurring and non-recurring cost of the scheme and how local authority proposed to meet its share. If a child is prevented from attending school for reasons other than sickness or infirmity or other unavoidable cause an order would be passed against the parent of the child causing the child to attend the school, failing which he will be liable to a penalty of a fine of Rs. 2 or if the failure continued a fine of eight annas per day. He who knowingly took into his employment any child in a way to interfere with the child's instruction will be liable to a fine of Rs. 25. The fines thus imposed, if collected, would be utilised for educational purposes.

If the scheme is sanctioned the Government shall agree to bear half or such higher proportion of cost as the Government may determine in case of a municipality and three-fourth of the cost in case of a district local board with certain reservations.

CRITICISM BY MEMBERS.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi opposed the second reading of the Bill. He said in regard to finance and the period during which it would be made compulsory throughout the presidency the Bill was unsatisfactory. Besides Government had not supported the position taken up by the Minister in charge of the Bill in the Select Committee, where he had promised more grant than the one proposed now.

Mr. S. T. Kamble (Dharwar District) apprehended that the Bill was doomed to failure like the Patel Bill.

Rao Saheb D. P. Desai (Kaira District) characterised the Bill as retrograde and reactionary.

Mr. F. B. P. Lory (Director of Public Instruction) said the Hon. Minister of Education made no pledge in the Select Committee in regard to the grants. Replying to the Hon. Member from Thana he said the scheme contemplated a definite period of ten years for universal compulsory education. There were certain difficulties which they should not overlook.

Mr. B. G. Pahalagani (Western Sind) said the Bill was imperfect and they should insist upon a more effective Bill which did not expose them to the mercy of the educational department but would give them that which was their birth-right.

The Council then adjourned till to-day.

SARDAR MEHTAB SING'S TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Dec. 12.

At the trial of Sardar Mehtab Singh and others of the Working Committee of the S. G. P. C., Sir Ganga Ram and Sardar Beant Singh, Tehsildar, gave evidence on behalf of defence. The former said, he had taken the Guru-ka-Bagh lands on lease for Rs. 2,000 from Mahant Sundar Das and paid Rs. 1,000 for the present in cash to him. The Mahant signed the lease in the presence of the witnesses. The latter said he had read of the Mahant's denial in the papers, but it was false. It was clearly understood by the Mahant that Sir Ganga Ram was not taking the lands for his personal benefit, but to put a stop to the daily toll of Akali arrests.

The case was adjourned to the 18th instant for further defence evidence.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 13.

The western disturbance has given widespread rain from the North-west Frontier to the west of the United Provinces with local rain in the central parts of the country. The rainfall has been nearly general in east and north Punjab, North west Frontier Province, Central India west and local in west of the United Provinces, Kashmir, west Central Provinces, north Hyderabad. A few falls, also, occurred in lower Burma, south Rajputana and Gujarat.

The chief amounts are:—Meerut one inch, Jhansi, Agra, Chakrata, Ludhiana, Simla and Murree a half, Lahore, Sialkot and Khushub three-quarters, Rawalpindi two, Sonamarg a half, Dalhousie and Parachinar one, Cherat three, Drosh a half, Udaipur a quarter, Neemuch three-quarters, Veraval, Khandwa, Hoshangabad and Pachmarhi a quarter.

Forecast:—Extension in Central Provinces, United Provinces and decrease in North-west Frontier Province and west Punjab.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor presided at the special general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce at Parsi Bazar Street on Tuesday afternoon.

His Excellency attended the Installation Meeting and Banquet of Lodge "Imperial Brotherhood" at the Freemason's Hall on Wednesday evening. Shaikh Abdul Khaliq of Mangrol has arrived at Government House.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Reading and staff arrived at Howrah this morning by special train. Their Excellencies were received at the station by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lytton and Governor's staff, Commissioner, Burdwan Division, Chairman, Calcutta Corporation, Inspector-General of Police and Commissioner of Police and a salute of thirty-one guns was fired from Fort William as the Viceroy alighted. Their Excellencies then proceeded to Belvedere by motor.

MAHATMA'S INTERVIEW.

PERMISSION CANCELLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 13.

A telegram having been received from the Superintendent of Yeravada Jail cancelling permission to interview Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru who was *en route* to Poona has had to cancel his engagements there and will be back in Allahabad to-day.

THE KHILAFAT.

ANGORA'S DECISION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I want to tell you, now that the Conference of Lausanne is opening, how exceedingly important it is for the Mussalmans of India to understand the intentions with which Turkey has eliminated a superannuated institution in dethroning the Sultan of defeat and shame and separating the temporal power of the Turkish State, from the Khilafat, which has been entrusted to a charming, highly cultured prince, Abdul Majid. By taking flight the last Sultan excommunicated himself from Islam, and no sensible Muslim will undertake to defend him. But it is, important that the resumption of complete national sovereignty by the Grand Assembly of Angora should be interpreted according to true Islamic doctrine, which assigns the right of self-disposal to the Muslim community on condition that Ijma' (agreement) is manifest. Well, at no moment of Islamic history was this Ijma' so evident as at this moment and so profoundly certain in the souls of Muslims who direct the vast movement of which we see the developments, in the East. The Ijma' of this *elite of Islam* confers on Angora the right to lead the movement of Reform which thrills the Muslim world. If slow-moving or ill-intentioned people try to tell you that the Assembly of Angora is moved by impiety, if ignorant men cry out that it is atheism in Mustafa Kemal to secularise the temporal power, be sure that it is a sly attempt to mislead the ignorant crowd as to the real meaning and deep significance of what is happening in Asia Minor. The elite of the Indian Muslims must be watchful of the surreptitious propaganda which will be carried on, and is already being carried on, to discredit the Angora Reformers for the benefit of a reaction dangerous to the progress of Islam. You must take care of the makers of division who are already trying to weaken the new spiritual forces which are working in the East.

BASIS OF ISLAMIC INSTITUTIONS.

The true bearing of the decision which, on November 2, separated the temporal power from the Khilafat, is to be found in the immense impulse which the Turks have thereby given to the work of purifying Islamic traditions. From the fourth century of the Hejirah numerous attempts have been made by reforming sects, by heads of confraternities, by saints and learned men to lay down the conditions and principles of Islamic reform, but until now, for lack of adequate political power, such attempts succeeded only in the high spheres of religious philosophy and Islamic learning, failing completely in the popular domain. The action of Angora signifies that henceforth national and popular sovereignty is proclaimed *the basis of Islamic institutions* in the true spirit of the Prophet; and the artificial deformations which the sacred fraternal traditions of Islam underwent in the course of centuries are denounced as such by the race which profited so long from those deformities during the first centuries of its greatness to suffer for them later, and to suffer for them in these last years as few peoples ever suffered. By repudiating the Sultanate of the old despotic school, the Turks have attoned for the chief fault in their history, which is their having abandoned the popular institution of the Kurultais, those assemblies of the Turkish people which agreed so well with the spirit of the Coran, and which the Ottoman conquerors sacrificed for the sake of absolutism, under Persian and Zoroastrian influence. To return to the national and popular sovereignty is to take up once more the purest and most original of true Islamic traditions. The Turks deserve the gratitude of the Muslim world for the courage of which they have just given proof in face of certain fossil and obsolete formulas. They have given the most tremendous impulse that the Muslim world has ever received in the direction of fundamental Reform.

EVOLUTION OF ISLAM.

I explained this thesis on the purport of events in Asia Minor in a lecture delivered at the Carnegie Institution in Paris before some of the leading French men of science. I showed that the Turks are called, by their history and their permanent contact with modern ideas, to serve as intermediaries in the vast evolution of Islam for the benefit of all humanity. They are destined for it for two reasons; (1) because they are no longer slaves of an external pressure nor of an inelastic form of Eastern despotism; and (2) because they have re-established, by their splendid fight for independence, the prestige of Islam as an international force, as a factor in world politics and as a perennial source of human virtue and initiative. Possessing the two essential conditions of Muslim Reform, sovereignty and independence of all foreign pressure, the Turks, as the political race *par excellence* in the East, deserve that the Ijma' should be made as to their right to direct Islam from the moral point of view.

I proposed to the Carnegie Foundation the organisation of an Islamic Department to make the spiritual aspirations of the Muslim peoples better known in America. My suggestion was well received and I hope that the Muslim *elite*, will take a part in this important movement in the United States. More than ever the future of Islam demands the devotion and positive sacrifices of that *elite* of which the "Bombay Chronicle" is the organ.— Yours etc.

FELIX VALYI.

THE TURKISH LEADERS.

ISMET, RAFET, AND RIZA NUR

SKETCH OF LAUSANNE DELEGATES.

The Near East correspondent of the "Times" wrote in mail week:—

A short, rather sallow-faced man, with keen, restless eyes, small moustache, hooked nose, and the small hands that generally indicate a strain of good Circassian blood; such physically is Ismet Pasha, Nationalist Turkey's first delegate at Lausanne. His mental composition is Turkish and distinctly military, influenced, of course, by German staff instruction and a careful study of French military methods.

Till the campaign of 1921 he was unknown outside Turkish military circles. The battle of the Sakaria made him famous. The Armistice Conference at Mudania revealed him as a diplomatist, and he will presently be called upon to show whether he is anything of a statesman—that is of course, if the wild men of Angora allow him a free hand.

So far he has been purely and simply a professional soldier, whose best work has been done on the General Staff. His reputation during the Great War was that of a safe, hard-working, rather cautious Staff Colonel, deaf, and consequently short-tempered, and a terror to slack or casual subordinates. The failure of the Greek attack at In-Eunu at the end of March, 1921, the first considerable Nationalist military success was due to Ismet's determination to "hang on" even after he had lost his key position.

Then came the Greek general offensive. Sariyannis completely out-generalled Ismet and Kemal himself, and had not a Greek corps commander and the Royal General Staff between them interferred with his plans Eski-Shehr would have been a disaster rather than a defeat for the Nationalists. But on the Sakaria Ismet—his own master, since Mustapha Kemal had been incapacitated by a mysterious accident—repulsed the over-bold Greeks in a stubborn defensive action and saved Angora. He had a considerable share as Commander-in-Chief on the Western Turkish front in the planning of this year's Turkish offensive, which resulted in the catastrophe expulsion of the Greeks from Asia, but whether his strategy would have succeeded against a fighting army is another question.

At Mudania he showed himself an adroit bargainer and as skilled as are most Turkish diplomatists in blandly putting forward exorbitant demands and then making a great favour of abating them. He was extremely short-tempered at times, and showed no particular cordiality towards Sir Charles Harington at the outset, but thawed as the conference proceeded and as he discovered that the British General meant what he said. His recent speeches at Angora have been alarmingly chauvinistic, but one must remember that he was addressing audiences of political backwoodsmen, and ambitious generals elated with their military triumph and rather inclined to criticize him for having shown prudence at Mudania.

RAFET PASHA.

Rafet Pasha is of a very different type. While Ismet is normally silent, Rafet is voluble. Ismet is reserved, at times morose; Rafet loves social functions and can make himself extremely agreeable, either as host or guest. He is also a fluent and highly indiscreet orator, and self-confident to a fault. In type he is a small, alert, trim man of some fifty years of age, well groomed and well dressed; less distinctively Turkish in appearance than Ismet.

He has seen much war, commanded the third division in the Gallipoli Peninsula and Sinai, and was finally promoted to the command of the XXII. Army Corps on the Palestine front, where we found him a stout opponent in the earlier actions at Gaza. He was one of the first important officers to join Mustapha Kemal at Sivas in the summer of 1919, took part in the Sivas Conference that winter, and after holding a subordinate command was appointed Army commander on the Afiun Karahissar front in the spring campaign of 1921. Here, however, his military career was brought to a temporary close at Tunlu Punar, where a Greek force, much inferior in strenth, repulsed the attacks of his relatively large army, thanks mainly to the courage and skill of Colonel Plastiras, the hardfighting soldier who is now one of the three leaders of the latest Greek revolution.

After losing his command Rafet Pasha became Commissar for the Interior in the Nationalist Government, but eventually resigned this post on grounds of ill-health, and led a somewhat retired life until this summer, when he again obtained a military command and was recently sent to Constantinople by the Government of Angora to act as Military Governor of Eastern Thrace, and also to prepare the ground for the Kemalist occupation of the city. His recent activities in the Turkish capital have caused considerable anxiety to the Entente High Commissioners and Generals, and his unconciliatory and uncompromising speeches have disturbed old-fashioned Turks and terrified all Ottoman Christians.

A POLITICAL DOCTOR.

Riza Nur Bey is not in the least like the two soldiers. A fair, fresh-complexioned man of middle age, blond and blue-eyed, he is a doctor of medicine, who for fifteen years has played a considerable part in Turkish politics. Elected M.P. for Sinope in 1908, he incurred the enmity of the Union and Progress Party, was imprisoned on a groundless charge of conspiracy in 1909, and was released only after several months' incarceration. He supported the "Old Turk" Governments of Ferid and Kiamil Pashas till the fall of the latter, when he judged it prudent to withdraw to Egypt.

There he remained during the Great War, untroubled by the British military authorities and maintaining friendly relations with several British officers. He returned to Turkey after the Armistice, and in the winter of 1919 his indignation at the Greek invasion of Asia Minor drove him to join the Nationalists. He first met Mustapha Kemal at Sivas, was Commissioner for Education and for Public Health in the Angora Government, and sat on several sub-committees of the Grand National Assembly, but eventually decided to specialize in foreign politics, with special reference to Russo-Turkish relations.

He has twice represented Angora in Russia. He signed the Treaty with the Ukranian Soviet Government at Kieff last autumn, and in June of this year acted as Ambassador of Angora at Moscow, where he signed a commercial and consular convention with the All-Russian Soviet Government. He was elected Commissar for Foreign Affairs by the Grand National Assembly after Yusuf Kemal's resignation in August. His knowledge of Soviet Russia, which is now considerable, and his advocacy of the "Eastern" policy, i.e., of a policy based upon a close understanding between Angora and Moscow, explain his election and his subsequent appointment as Ismet Pasha's second at Lausanne.

A hard worker, he has more interests than the average educated Turk, and abundant physical and moral courage. He is a forceful if somewhat choleric debater, who prepares his case carefully, and when the occasion demands can adopt an agreeably conciliatory manner. A pleasant and able man, with a good presence, he should make a distinctly good impression at Lausanne.

M. CLEMENCEAU IN NEW YORK.

PLEA FOR "GREAT FREEDOM."

New York gave an extremely cordial welcome to M. Clemenceau, who arrived in the steamer Paris on his self-appointed lecturing and writing mission.

The popularity of France in America has suffered for many months past from the densely clouded political atmosphere of Europe, but when the aged statesman drove from the dock to the City Hall the populace forgot everything except the fervour with which it regarded him and his country in wartime. Girls threw kisses and confetti from the windows of the skyscrapers, and the crowds cheered him continuously.

He was met in the bay with all the honours accorded to visiting statesmen when the enthusiasm for the war was at its height. The reporters were treated with jocularity. "Here," said M. Clemenceau, "is a list of Yes-es and No-es for your questions. Put them in where you like."

AT THE CITY HALL.

When he arrived at the City Hall, however, M. Clemenceau abandoned his banter and spoke with intense seriousness, echoing with a loud "Yes, yes," Mr. George Wickersham's remark that the difficulties of the peace were almost greater than the problems of the war.

"In my own life," said M. Clemenceau, responding to the speches of welcome, "I have seen my own country invaded twice by the Germans, I am the only survivor of those who protested in the Assembly of Bordeaux against the act of invasion. I do not want to see that invasion repeated. I will not permit anyone to tell me we have too many soldiers or too few soldiers—unless they succeed in some way in giving us guarantees—then only, and with the greatest pleasure, will I disperse the French Army. We must defend ourselves."

M. Clemenceau further said that he intended to ask the American nation to grant him during his visit "great freedom of thought and speech," because war might come again unless tht right thing were done at the right time.

M. Clemenceau delivered the first speech of his tour at the Metropolitan Opera House at New York on November, 21. The house was crowded, and thousands were unable to enter.

M. Clemenceau declared that Germany was already preparing another war. He referred to the *rapprochement* between the Turks and the Russians as an ominious war cloud, and urged the United States to renew her conversations with France and Great Britain, which, without definitely committing the United States to any set programme, would present to Germany a picture of three unpleasant folks who faced her in the world war. He argued that the United States sooner or later must interest herself in the post-war affairs of Europe, for she could not continue to be comfortable and wealthy whilst Europe remained covered in blood.

He hoped America would establish a plan in regard to what must be done to carry out the terms of the Versailles Peace Treaty and join France and Great Britain in imposing it on Germany. If France in 1918 had known that Germany would not pay reparations, France would have gone to Berlin, he declared, amid loud applause.

M. Clemenceau asked if the nations were justified in placing upon France the stigma of militarism. "How could we want to dominate after we have liberated Europe," he declared. The United States had shown a touch of economic Imperialism. "When you left us after the war was over, you had the best resources of the world, you and Great Britain. Nevertheless, you thought it might be good to insure yourself on your frontiers. But I notice that although you have good frontiers whilst we have the worst in the world on the German side, you secured an additional guarantee by suppressing the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Great Britain, too, got a guarantee by letting the German Fleet sink at Scapa Flow."

The police escort for the protection of M. Clemenceau has been doubled because he received a letter threatening his life. The letter is signed "Veteran of the World War."

MADRAS LETTER.

PARK FAIR CONTROVERSY

ANTI-BRAHMIN FEELING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 5.

The annual meeting of the Madras Presidency Khilafat Committee was held last Thursday at 130 Moor Street, with C. Abdul Hakib Saheb in the chair. The chief business of the meeting was the election of office-bearers for the next year. This occasion was availed of by some political opponents of Srijut C. Rajagopalachari to pour abuse on the devoted head of one of the sincerest and truest followers of Mahatma Gandhi. Few of those at the meeting realised what services Mr. Rajagopalachari has rendered at the starting of the Presidency Khilafat Committee. It was due to his initiative, aided by his enthusiastic Hindu followers and Abdul Hamid Khan Saheb, that the Khilafat Committee came into existence. But, unfortunately, feelings and prejudices have got the better of facts and realities. And so, when his name was mentioned for one of the Vice-Presidentships, some denounced him as anti-Khilafat!

ANDHRA AYURVEDIC PHARMACY.

The third ordinary general meeting of the Andhra Ayurvedic Pharmacy Limited, was held last Saturday at the registered office of the Company with Rajah N. V. Ranga Rao Bahadur, zamindar of Munagala in the chair. Dr. A. Lakshmi Pathi, the Managing Director, presented the report of the Directors of the Company. This is the first full year of working of the Pharmacy and the statement shows very satisfactory progress. The sales of medicines amounted to Rs. 20,408-13-6 during the year ending with 31st March 1922. The Factory has been fitted with almost all the machinery required for the manufacture of medicines on a very extensive scale. Considerable efforts have been made to secure supply of raw drugs in a fresh state from the forests of Godavery, Kistna and Malabar districts. The work of the Company has been recognised by the medical profession and greatly appreciated by the public. The Municipalities of Guntur, Rajahmundry, Salem and Vizagapatam, and many Taluk and District Boards have recognised the good work done by the Company. Some of them have been purchasing large supplies of medicines from the Company, and have even employed physicians trained at its Factory. The Managing Director declared that the Pharmacy not only served the poor and the needy and popularised Ayurveda incidentally. But also proved a commercial success as the audited accounts and the dividend declared at the meeting have gone to show.

The non-Brahmin chairman of the Kumbagonam Municipal Council recently appointed a Brahmin to the important post of Office Superintendent. This could not be brooked by some. A resolution was moved at the last meeting of the Municipal Council, to the effect that the chairman should, in future, exclusively appoint non-Brahmins to all posts in the Municipality. The mover of the resolution referred to a certain G. O. on the subject of appointments, and observed that, as the bulk of the ratepayers in the city belonged to the non-Brahmin community, the community ought, in justice, be given preference in the matter of appointments. He denounced the Municipal Office, as at present constituted, as an undesirable Brahmin oligarchy, and expressed his indignation at the recent Brahmin appointment. The resolution was duly seconded. Amendments were lost, and a motion for adjournment of the consideration of the resolution met with the same fate. At this stage a point of order was raised, inasmuch as it went counter to section 74 of the Madras District Municipalities Act which gave the chairman absolute power in respect of appointments of the Municipal staff, and the chairman upheld the point of order, and accordingly disallowed the resolution.

MYLAPORE FUND.

The golden jubilee of the Mylapore Hindu Permanent Fund Limited was celeberated last Sunday. Over three hundred poor people were fed in the forenoon, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon a public meeting was held at the Fund premises to celebrate the day. The Hon. Mr. K. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Member of Council, presided The President of the Fund read a short report reviewing the history of the institution, its development and the progress it had made during its career of these fifty years. Co-operation was the fundamental principle underlying this Fund, and its main object was the assisting of those who stand in dire need, while at the same time encouraging the habit of thrift. It started with a modest nominal capital of 3 lakhs (in the year 1871) but to-day it stands at one crore of rupees. The Fund did excellent service to the poor by saving them from the clutches of extortionate moneylenders, and as a co-operative Society it has achieved no mean success. There are today 9531 shareholders subscribing 100000 shares.

MADRAS DISTRICT EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL.

Most lively was the scene enacted the other day, when three members of the District Educational Council walked out of the Committee meeting held in the Ripon Buildings, with Dr. S. Swaminathan in the chair, as a protest against what they regarded as a wrong ruling by the President. Some interpellations were sent by Mr. T. E. Varadachariar to be answered at the beginning, and these related to some correspondence between the President and Mr. K. Ramanujam Pillai. It would appear that Mr. K. Ramanujam Pillai had asked the President to conduct the proceedings in Tamil in future and that, for the benefit of those who could not understand Tamil, a summary of the speeches might be recounted to them. The President said that the official clerk was ill and so all the letters could not be placed on the table. He then proceeded to the next item on the agenda, unmindful of the offer of Mr. Ramanujam Pillai that he would himself read a copy of the letter which was in his possession. Thereupon, Mr. Varadachary proposed that all the above letters be first read to the Council before proceeding further, which was duly seconded. The President ruled the motion out of order. As a protest against the ruling, Messrs. Varadachariar, Ramanujam Pillai and Ramaiah Chetty left the meeting.

WET OR "DRY"?

The Madras Municipal Corporation had by a majority resolution, permitted the holding of the Park Fair on S. I. A. A. grounds in the ensuing Christmas season on condition that no liquors should be sold in the Fair. Mr. Justice Coutts-Trotter, who is President of the South Indian Athletic Association, has written to the Corporation that the Fair might be abandoned if such a condition was going to be enforced. Mr. Coutts-Trotter wrote in his letter to the President of the Corporation: "I am speaking only for myself. I do not know what the view of the Committee of which I have summoned an emergent meeting will be in the matter, but I am going to suggest to them that if this condition is insisted upon, the fair had better be abandoned. The fair is given for three objects, viz., (1) the provision of entertainment to the public of Madras. (2) an attempt to raise funds for the children's hospital and (3) recruitment of funds for the S.I.A.A. to enable them to continue their work of putting their grounds at the disposal of schools and colleges for their athletic contests, football matches etc., and to keep the grounds in decent order for that purpose. A fairly large part of the proceeds of the fair in past years have been derived from catering contracts, and the fair will be valueless if prohibition of liquors is enforced. I see no point in giving a fair if the result is going to be of a trifling value. It is hardly necessary to add that the police are present in considerable numbers at the fair and any abuse of the permission to sell liquors would certainly be dealt with by them. I propose, if the project falls through, to communicate the reason to the press in justice to the S. I. A. A."

The above letter was a subject for consideration at the last meeting of the Corporation. And the Corporation has, at the instance of Mr. T. Ranganatham Chetty and Rao Bahadur Moppurappa, *unanimously* resolved to reconsider its own previous decision at its meeting to-day!

TRANS-ATLANTIC FRIEGHTS.

GERMAN-AMERICAN POOL AND AFTER.

The whole Trans-Atlantic navigation had until recently been regulated by two great international federations, the Trans-Atlantic Passenger Pool and the North Atlantic -Continental Freight Pool writes the "Oversea Post," Leipsig. After a very serious and protracted passenger rateswar the former has been reconstructed again under the name of Trans-Atlantic Navigation Syndicate and comprises besides the Hamburg-America Line and the North German Lloyd the leading English, American, French, Dutch, Belgian and Scandinavian Shipping Companies which maintain the passenger traffic between Europe and the United States of America, so that the Trans-Atlantic Navigation Union may once more be considered a perfectly united body for the regulation of the passenger traffic and especially of passenger fares on the Trans-Atlantic service.

Things were, however, altogether different in regard to the Trans-Atlantic-Continental Freight Pool which had ceased to exist during the war so that Trans-Atlantic freight business was left without a regulating body, a sate of affairs which led to a calamitous freight crisis throughout the world. All possible means were employed to bring about a reconstruction of the Trans-Atlantic freight pool but without success. Repeated attempts to fix minimum freight rates for the traffic between Europe and Norh America failed because two powerful obstacles blocked the way, first of all the actual depression in the world's freight market and secondly, the great number of outsiders, who had established themselves in Continental-American navigation during and after the war. These outsiders are partly shipping companies which, in consequence of the enormous freight rates during and immediately after the war, were able to accumulate big reserves enabling them to carry freights even at lower rates than those prevailing although they were already reduced to a minimum. The exclusion of these outsiders from the Trans-Atlantic freight traffic was of course hardly possible.

THE TRANS-ATLANTIC FREIGHT-POOL

During the last week, however, some events took place in the Trans-Atlantic freight Navigation which were not given much importance to in general but which will, nevertheless, be of far-reaching consequence for the development of the German-American goods traffic. To begin, with, it may be explained that the differences within the Trans-Atlantic Freight Pool were partly caused by the leading American shipping companies more especially by the Harriman Concern with which the Hapag had concluded a traffic contract. There were already sufficient indications pointing to the outbreak of one of the most relentless freight rateswars the world has ever witnessed; for the opposing parties were not only very formidable but also bent to carry the fight through to the bitter end. Luckily, the war could be prevented almost in the very last hour, and things are now in a fair way to lead to a sound and lasting reconstruction of the Trans-Atlantic Continental-Freight-Pool which will be a dominating factor in the further development of Germany's trade with the big North American states.

HAPAG-HARRIMAN.

The direct cause of the thereatening outbreak of a freight rateswar was America's leading shipowner Hariman who had concluded a contract with the Hapag. Harriman had resigned his membership in the North American-Continental-Freight-Pool and thereby caused the complete dissolution of the Pool which could impossibly exist longer after America's most important shipowner had left it. As along with Harriman also the Hapag had quitted the Pool things soon seemed to come to a head, all the more so as the American Shipping Board who runs numerous steamers for his own account was very much irritated about Harriman's step. The head of the Shipping Board threatened the United American Line which is the Harriman-Hapag concern that, if it did not rejoin the Freight-Pool at once he would reduce the freight rates to the lowest figure possible and keep them there as long as the rateswar would last. This threat was not without influence on the Hapag-Harriman Concern. Negotiations were started between the parties concerned which, however, showed that Harriman's reasons for leaving the Pool were not altogether without foundation, whilst, on the other hand, the Hapag-Harriman Concern, had to admit that in leaving the pool it had placed the German-American navigation in a very precarious situation and, further, that the method of conferences which had hithero proved so successful and was again adapted for the regulation of the Trans-Atlantic passenger traffic would be made impossible if the concern remained outside the Pool. The negotiations made it also evident that the continuation of the Pool in its old form would be impossible. A new structure was, therefore, found for it which separated the freight business to and from the French ports from that between American and the German, Dutch and Belgian ports. All lines carrying on the former reunited in a special Pool or Conference to which also the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique belongs, whilst the United States Shipping Board, the United American Lines (Hapag-Harriman Concern), the Royal Mail Steamship Company in London, the Steam-Navigation Company of the Canadian Pacific Railway and several smaller concerns form a Conference for themselves which has to regulate the freight business to and from the North European ports not included the French ports. By means of this division it has been made possible that the European-American freight navigation will in future be regulated once more harmoniously and to the satisfaction of all shipping companies concerned.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

Yet, the danger of another freight rates war seems not to have been altogether excluded for there is no report so far that the North German Lloyd has joined the new Freight Pool, on the contrary this great shipping company which, no doubt, plays a leading part in the freight navigation to North America is according to all appearances still standing aloof. This would naturally indicate a certain preparedness to meddle. Similar difficulties arose when the Passenger Pool was reconstructed. At that time the North German Lloyd would not be admitted to the Pool because its Trans-Atlantic partner, the United States Mail Seamship Company, had become bankrupt. The North German Lloyd then settled matters very promptly by starting a passenger service with its own steamers so that the Pool could no longer refuse to admit it. A similar thing will very likely happen in regard to the Freight Pool, for it is impossible that this international body can work satisfactorily and without friction if the big Bremen shipping company holds itself aloof from it. It seems altogether incomprehensible that the North German Lloyd has so far not been invited to join the Freight Pool.

RAWALPINDI RACES POSTPONED.

(From our Correspondent.)

RAWALPINDI, Dec. 12.

Owing to continuous rain since last night the second day racing in the Rawalpindi Winter meeting was postponed until such time as the weather clears up. This decision was arrived at by a committee of racing authorities rather too late in the day and only an hour before the actual time fixed for to-day's racing. It is probable that they might hold the second day on the 14th inst. and the third day on the following Saturday.

HOSTILE ACTIVITIES BY MAHSUDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, Dec. 12.

Several sections of Mahsuds have of late been allowing their bad characters to engage in hostile activities. There have been several cases of malicious damage to roads and telegraphs on the Ladha and two newly established Khassadar posts have been compelled to withdraw owing to the threatening attitude of the tribes in their vicinity. There has also been a good deal of raiding of cattle in the Derajat.

(Continued from column 6.)

mowra seed Strauss & Co; 55 bales cotton raw A Dhurst.

S S Bratton Castle for Dunkirk—2050 cwt rape seed Strauss & Co.

S S Bristle Castle for Genoa—25 bales cty cottonfly V Jivandas & Co; 100 bales Ind raw cotton K Visram & Co.

S S Soudan for Hongkong—690 bales ctry cotton grey twist E D Sassoon; 500 bales ctry cotton grey C Bemanjee.

S S Soudan for Shanghai—100 bales Ind cotton raw Vardhman Bros; 100 bales ctry cotton fly Currimbhoy & Co; 1000 bales Ind cotton R D Patu & Co.

S S Tsushima Maru for Kobe—200 bales In cotton G K Kaisha; 200 bales Ind cotton N Futchally & Co.

S S Tsushima Maru for Yokkaichi—700 bales Ind cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Tsushima Maru for Yokohama—100 bales Ind cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Tsushima Maru for Osaka—100 bales In cotton G K Kaisha; 160 bales Ind raw cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Tsushima Maru for Hongkong—2 cases ivory B Esmail & Co; 20 cases sharkfins B P Belikaka.

S S Tsushima Maru for Shanghai—100 bales Ind cotton raw Vardhman Bros Ltd.

IMPORTS.

S S Sofala from Busrah Agents B I S N Company—15964 baskets wet dates; 965 bundles skin dates; 500 baskets skin dates; 1455 bags dry dates; 151 cases dates; 5967 bags wheat; 229 bags galnuts; 42 bags almonds.

S S Karapara from Durban Agents B I S N Co—100 bags starch.

From Mozambique—260 bags cowrie shell.

From Darusalaam—63 bales cotton.

From Zanzibar—141 cases ghee.

From Mombassa—1002 bales cotton; 12 cases ghee; 64 bundles hides; 10 cases cheese; 120 tusks ivory.

S S Badarpur from Rangoon Agents F Fleing & Co—22,71,305 gl. kerosene oil; 707 casks lubricating oil; 9,862 cases candle; 460 bags paraffin wax; 100 cases paraffin wax.

S S Gorala from Rangoon Agents B I S N Company—9670 bags rice; 3860 pieces teak squares; 123,949 pieces teak scantlings; 10,697 bundles teak scantlings; 501 bundles each 6 pieces scantlings; 588 bundles each 24 pieces scantlings.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

December 13.

S S Bankura, Robinson, Busreh

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S S Barala, Miller, Busreh.

S S Zayani, McCullah, Busreh

S S Badarpur, Young, Rangoon

S S Sumatra Maru, Isuhaki, Kobe

S S Clan Morrison, Portridge, Calicut

S S Atlantic, Nielson, Balikpaper

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Bankura for Persian Gulf

Steamer Mashobra for London

Steamer Kilindini for Calicut

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bankura, 1,899 tons, Captain T Robinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Barala:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barala, 1,899 tons, Captain A C Miller, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Zayani:—The P G S N Company's steamer Zayani, 3,287 tons, Captain W C McCullash will sail to-day for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Badarpur:—S. W. Company's steamer Badarpur, 4,949 tons, Captain J Young will sail to-day for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Soomatra Maru:—O S K steamer Somatra Maru 427 tons, Captain Isuhaki will sail to-day from harbour for Kobi with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Clan Morrison:—J F Company's steamer Clan Morrison, 3,678 tons, Captain Patrige will sail to-day from harbour for Calicut with a general cargo.

S S Atlantic:—W Graham Company's steamer Atlantic 2,748 tons, Captain Neilson will sail to-day from harbour for Balikpaper with a general cargo and passengers.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY

FROM LONDON.

Gazana (not fix).
Macedonia due 15th December.
China due 22nd December.
Delta due 30th December.
Gamaria (not fix).
Manua due 5th January
Morea due 12th January.
Mantua due 12th January.
Kaiser-I-Hind due 26th January.
Warfield (not fix).

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castalia due 14th December.
Clan Buchanan due 18th December.
Scindia (not fix).
City of Manchester due 19th December.
Clan Mackinon (not fix).
City of Rangoon (not fix).
Massilia (not fix).
City of Durban (not fix).

FROM WELLS.

Mandalay.

FROM HULL.

Hindoo due 15th December.

FROM ANTWERP, ETC.

Okenfels due 8th December.
Wartenfels due 20th December.
Trantonfels due 5th January.
Trelevan (not fix)
Trecarell (not fix).
Boyne (not fix).

FROM CHRISTANIA.

Yeddo due 6th January.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due 20th December.

FROM NEW YORK.

Suveric due 25th December.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Andyk due 29th December.
Mterkerk due 20th January.

FROM KOBE.

Wakasa Maru due 14th December.
Kamakura Maru due 13th January.
Honolulu Maru due 13th December.
Burma Maru due 12th January.
Andes Maru due 16th January.
Nagato Maru due 29th December.
Takaoka Maru due 3rd January.

FROM CHINA.

Karmala due 22nd December.
Sicilia due 9th January.
Kashgar due 12th January.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Moldavia due 5th January.
Naldera 26th January.

FROM AFRICAN PORTS.

Karoa due 17th December.
Taroba due 31st December.
Karagola 14th January.
Zamora (not fix)

EXPORTS.

December 13.

S S Caledonia for London—10 bales cowhides R Allimahomed; 4 bundles woolen carpets Md Sidik Sowal and Sons; 20 cwts cardomons Seed Narsi Muljee & Co; 3 whole pcs ivory H Lalji & Co; 3 cwt points ivory H Lalji & Co; 8 cases Ind pigs bristles Grindlay & Co; 450 cwt khismis E Vanjee; 1080 cwt Ind massoor Rajli Bros; 100 bales hemp M E Umrigar; 6000 cwt Ind linseed Louis Dreyfus.

S S Caledonia for Hamburg—13 cases Ind pig's bristles Grindlay & Co.

S S Malbera for London—7 bales lamb skin A Md Sadik Kapoor; 27 bales lamb skin M Mubin & Co; 49 bundles lamb skin M Mubin & Co; 2 bales jackal skin Mia Md Sadik Sowal and Sons.

S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe—262 tusks ivory H Lalljee & Co; 40 tusks ivory A Lalljee & Co.

S S Othello for Hull—400 cwt dill seed A Durst.

S S Othello for Dunkirk—20 bales Ind raw cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Olympia for Liverpool—45 bales In cotton K Devchand; 125 bales wool f p F Campbell.

S S Olympia for Marseilles—210 cwt gum J Nwebherman.

S S Mashabra for Antwerp—50 bales hemp S Permanand; 1760 tons manganese ore Kirr King & Co.

S S Brocktown for Antwerp—69 cwt casing Ad Muiee; 1870 cwt crushed bones Hollingshurst & Co.

S S Brocktown for Hamburg—18 cwt casing Ad Muiee; 52 cwt gum P Kesarji & Co; 104 bales cty cottonfly Walmer & Co; 7000 cwt l

(Continued in column 5.)

ADDRESSED BY MEDICAL OFFICER.

Doctor Sam Williams, Specialist incurable diseases, Lucknow.

Foreign telegram 2926/33, Manchester 21-10-22:—

Send more powders doing good.—Reece Rhosonsea.

Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application. No operation. No injection. Our medicines are non-poisonous.

DR. SAM WILLIAMS,
Graduated Biochemist,
No. Cantonment Road, LUCKNOW, U. P.

GODREJ'S INDIAN-MADE

No. I VEGETABLE TOILET SOAP

IS NOW ON THE MARKET.

WHAT YOU WERE HITHERTO USING WAS No. 2.

Try a Cake of this New Brand Soap and see if it is not better than any other that you have hitherto used, no matter from what part of the world it came.

GODREJ SOAP Co., SANKLI STREET, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CAUSE LIST.

(THURSDAY, 14TH DECEMBER, 1922.)

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No. 52.

FOR JUDGMENT.

61-22—890-22—Payne and Co, Abdul Gafur Abdul Sakoor v Weld and Co, Little and Co.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

T I J 13-22—In re Vishanprasad Durgaprasad deceased, Raghavayya N and Co, Bhanuprasad Vishnuprasad v Kantiprasad Girjaprasad, Pandia and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

3152-20—Jamsetji R and D, Chotalal Motichand v Sha Karsondas Kalidas Ghia, N C Dalal and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

3513-22—Vachha and Co, Hansraj Devichand v Kasturchand Panachand and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

4817-22—Payne and Co, Morarji Premji Goculdas Mulji Ranchod Ved and Co. Amarchand and M.

LONG CAUSES.

1151/14902-20—Mehta L and Co, Dayal Tohan and anr. Manckchand Jaychand and and anr. M B Chothia.

6369-20—Khunderao L and M. Jerup Jethaji and Co, Vithaldas Damoder, Dabholker and Co.

6415-20—Payne and Co, Pritamdas Tricumdas v Gulam Husein Nansey Cassum, Thakoredas and D.

6396-20—Andrade and Co, Aleixo Sentana Lobo, L G Bedford, Manilal and K.

6429-20—Tyabji D and C, Radhakison Ramchandra, Chunilal Kamnath, Sabnis and G

6128-20—Madhowji and Co, Jamnadas Narsey, Ginning and Printing Co. Ltd. Markandayan Sobharam and others Jehangir M and S. —

6-20—Merwanji K and Co, Laxminarayan Kissongopal, Bansidhar Sobharam and others, Purshotamrai and C, Dabholker and C.

6391-20—Merwanji K and, Rai Bahadur Kalianmal Trilokchand, Abdul Latiff Haji Ahmed and anr, Payne and Co, Mantri and Co.

1611/20777-20—Tyabji D and Co, Rai Bahadur Jivandas Raja Goculdas and anr. Koovrbhai Umersey, Dubash and co.

6448-20—Bhimji and Co., Nanee N Bharucha and anr, Deoji Umersey, Little and Co

6184-20—Kanga and S. Shankerlal Girdharlal, Shankerlingam Chetty and others, Amin and D.

6157-20—Unwalla P and P, Jamshetji Framji Acharya and anr. Maneckji Merwanji, Engineer and others, Ardeshir H D and Co.

6499-20—Jehangir and S, Mahomedally Abdulalli Rajkotwalla, Mahomedally Abdul Husein Gogiawalla, Chitnis K and M. —

6532-20—Khandwalla and Co—Narandas Anandlal, Jesingbhai Manilal, Edgelow G W and Co.

6563-20—Edgelam G W and Co, Sale Mahomed Umar Dossal, Shaw Wallace and Co. Little and Co.

6570-20—N C Dalal and Co, Ramchandra Sakharam Sawant, Ramchandra Narsing rao Kadam and anr, Shamrao M & H

6721-20—Shamrao M and H, Atmaram Tunaji Ramchandra Sakharam Sawant, N C Dalal and Co.

6571-20—Mulla and M, E K Palia, Messrs Skippers and Co., Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

1694-22—Vachha and Co, Devidas Purshotam and Co, Tribhovandas Devidas, Madhowji and Co.

6304-20—N C Dalal and Co, M H Maddon and Co v Hassonbhoy Jivabhai Thanawalla, Smetham B and L.

6305-20—N C Dalal and Co, M H Maddon and Co v Hassonalli Jivabhai Thanawalla, Smetham B and L.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

175-22—Payne and Co, Gulbaji Ajisiji and Co, Rustomji Cursedji Banatwalla and ors v Shamrao M and H, Wadia G and Co, M B Chothia and Co.

FOR DECREE IN TERMS OF COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

2160-20—Ferreira and V, Mulraj Goculdas Nensey v Madhavji Bhawanji, N C Dalal and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

612-22—Mantri and Co, Bai Ratanbai widow v Valli Mahomed Abdula and ors, Judah and ors.

1435-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Eastern United Assurance Co Ltd v Jetha Deoji Nagdu and anr, Mulji Th and Co, Mehta L and Co.

2285-22—Payne and Co, Shivdas Mulchand v Nanabhoy Parbhuram, Mulji Th and Co.

2382-20—Daphtary F and D, Charles Perrett v Gerald Wilson, Payne and Co.

2297-22—Purnanand and V, Vithalji Jethabhai v Sukhlal Manji, Shah and Ch.

1936-22—N C Dalal and Co, The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd v Ibrahim Fazalbhai and ors, Wadia G and Co.

1380-22—N C Dalal and Co, The International Banking Corporation Ltd v Fazalbhoy Jumabhoy and Co, Wadia G and Co.

1396-22—N C Dalal and Co, The Eastern Bank Ltd v Ebrahimbhoy Fazalbhoy and ors.

1916-20—Madhowji and Co, K N Choksey and Co v Bhimji Khimji, Mehta L and Co.

2194-20—M B Chothia and Co, Dayashanker Laxminarayan v M Essoofbhai and Sons, Payne and Co.

2459-20—Wadia G and Co, Gangaram Assaram v Ganpat Karnaji and ors, Mehta L and Co.

1580-22—Craigie B and C, Millers Timber and Trading Co Ltd v Haji Bachoo Varaya and Sons, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SHORT CAUSES.

1570-22—Mantri and Co, Gulam Hasein Aladin Haji v J C Bannerji, Pandia and Co.

4383-22—Thakoredas and D, Virjiwandas Chunilal Shroff v Dr G V Deshmukh, Pandia and Co.

3649-22—Shamrao M and H, Khodadad Khusrao Irani, Fazalbhai Gagji, Dharamsey D nd Co.

3650-22—Payne and Co, The Bombay United Building Co, Ltd, Jusub Valli.

1527-22—Daphtari F and D, Sundersing, Joharsing and others, B Rose and Co a firm and ors, Payne and Co, Motichand and D.

950-22—Ferreira and V, Mayashanker Russtoji and Co a firm v Dorabji Pallonji Bhesania and ors, Unwalla P and P.

2551-22—Payne and Co, Haji Hasham Dady Abdulla Nurmahomed and others.

2691-22—Malvi M R and Co, Karamchand Ujamchand a firm v Multani Khiamal Tahilram and ors, M B Chothia and Co.

3464-22—Purnanand C and J, Vazir Haji Contractor v Ardeshir M Irani.

2962-22—Amarchand and M, Mansukhlal Chaganlal, Hiralal Nathubhai Desai, Mulji Th and Co.

3247-22—Captain and V, Hurcarbai widow, Ganpat Babi.

3285-22—Purnanand and Co, Sha Chunilal Ishwarlal v Sha Wadilal Baldeodas and another, Dubash and Co. Ardeshir H D and Co.

3691-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Tyeb Saleh Mahomed and others, Memon Haji Jusub Juma and others.

3745-22—Thakoredas and D, Udhavji Gagabhai v Thakor Gokaldas Pitamber, Tyabji D and Co.

3790-22—Matubhai J and M, Abdul Husein Tajbhoy v N Gangabhoy, Motichand and D.

2720-22—Motichand and D, Mithanlal Bisansarup, Ladu Gopal, Manilal and K.

1095-22—Malvi M R and Co, Dostmahmed Peermahomed, Bai Mariam widow.

2337-22—Dabholker and Co, Padamsey Mulji and others, Krishnalal Nanabhai and others, Andrade and C.

2800-22—Captain and V, Faridon Tegai, Haji Abdulla Jan Mahomed and another, S A, Tyebji.

3162-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Chandulal Dalsukram Javeri, Nanalal Kuvarji Mehta, Jamsetji R and D.

3511-22—Pandia and Co, Liladher Hariram and ors v Memon Haji Ebrahim Haji Eusab Ghaswalla and anr, Little and Co.

3610-22—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Jamnadas Chaganlal and others, Ramdas Gajadhar.

3839-22 Mantri and Co, Gulam Abbas Shaik Gulam Husein v Faizullabhai Abdul Kadar.

3464-22—Purnanand and C and J, Vazir Haji Contractor v Ardeshir M Irani.

2958-19—Mulla and M, Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper v Haridas Coorji, Raghavayya N and Co.

3328-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Munshi Mohmad Tungekar and ors v Shiavux D Davar, Vachha and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

TO SPEAK TO THE MINUTES OF ORDER.

3499-22—Matubhai J and M, Bai Kesarbai widow v Shamji Premji and Co, Amin and D, Rustomji and Gin.

TO SPEAK TO THE MINUTES OF TRIAL DECREE.

347-08—Little and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas v Hiravahoo widow and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Craigie B and C, Crawford B and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

3687-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Bai Suntoke v Dayal Purshotam, Tyabji D and Co.

659-18—Mansukhlal H M and Co., Maganlal Ramdas and others v Amichand Panalal and others, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1994-19—Ardeshir H D and Co., Amichand Panalal and others v Maganlal Ramdas and others, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

3533-21—J C G Bowen, The Secretary of State for India in Council v Mathubhai Maneklal Shah and anr, Amin and D.

4441-21—Jamsetji R and D, Laxmidas Narandas and Co v Nagindas Vijbhookhandas, Edgelow G W and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

3666-22—Craigie B and Co, Lyon Lord and Co Ltd v Dinshaw Burjorji Vania, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2495-22—Jehangir and S, Gulamally Noorbhai v Nichaldas and Co, Dikshit M and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3423-19—Malvi M R and Co, Rai Bahadur Kalianji Tillock v Gulabchand Hiralal, Amin and D.

1776-20—Surveyor and Co, Dolichand Pannaji and Co v Satyabhanabai widow, Pandia and Co.

496-18—Unwalla P and P, Akberally Jivanji Master and anr v Kulsumbai widow and ors, Little and Co, Amin and D.

1688-22—Rustomji and Gin, Himatlal Manji and Co v Burjorji Sorabji Shroff, Vachha and Co.

3629-22—Malvi M R and Co, Nandkissore Haridas v Kaka Dossabhoy Hirachand and anr, Ramanlal and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4616-21—N C Dalal and Co, Malsi Kanji v Nandlal Ramdhan and ors, Madhowji and Co.

3196-22—Jehangir M and S, Motilal Fulchand v Jamshedji Nawroji Gamadia, Mulla and Mulla.

1275-22—Mulla and M, Lalji Dalal v Mathuradas Haribhai, Soonderdas and Co.

3821-22—Kanga and S, Motilal Dayaram v Yeshwant Ghanasham Nadkarni, Ardeshir H D and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

2558-21—Wadia G and Co, Kedarmal Bhuramal v Burjorji Bomanji Jessawalla, Edgelow G W and Co.

3757-22—Craigie B and C, The Gaekwad Industrials Ltd v Ahmed Haji Dada, M B Chothia and Co.

4116-21—Tyabji D and Co, Prataprai Mulji Mooni v N S Trustworthy and Co. and another, Soonderdas and Co., Chitnis K and M.

3763-22 Craigie B and C, The Gaekwad Industrials Ltd v Gani Mahomed Jetporewalla, M B Chothia and Co.

598-20—Malvi M R and Co, Jatashanker Manishanker Dave v Bai Awabai widow and anr, Mulla and M.

1292-22—Matubhai J and M, The Bank of Morvi v Currim Jiwan, Payne and Co.

1193-22—Little and Co, Shaw Wallace and Co and anr v Damodhar Devidas, N C Dalal and Co.

1406-22—Little and Co, Shaw Wallace and Co and anr v Bhagwandas Callianji, Ferreira and V.

3176-22—Payne and Co, The Indian Construction Ltd (in Vol Liquidation) v Khan Bahadur Mahomedalli Abdul Kadar, Wadia G and Co.

3382-22—Purnanand C and J, Sugrabai wife of Shaik Alibhai Shaikh Ebrahimji Dohadwala v Sukinabai widew and anr, Purnanand and C, Motichand and D.

4570-22—Jehangir M and S, Yeshavant Keshav Nane v Kedarmal Bharmal, Hiralal and Co.

3219-22—Mantri and Co, Esmail Ramji and Co v Meheralli Ladak Nathoo, Khandwalla and Chh.

2537-19—Craigie B and C, Kanji Karson v Gudmal Gumanmal, Bhaishanker K and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR DISMISSAL.

2990-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Goshokabushini Kaisha Ltd v Vallabhdas Naranji, Raghavayya N and Co.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

4726-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bai Meherbai Kapadia v Rustomji Bomanji Shroff and ors, N C Dalal and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3046-20—Payne and Co, Rustomji Muncherji Dordi v E W Emburg, Mantri and Co.

3079-20—Payne and Co, Abdul Rahim Haji Mahomed Raji Amazi v Somchand Parbhudas, Amin and D.

3285-20—Payne and Co., Wardhman Amarchand and another v Nathumal Gambhirmal, Malvi M R and Co.

2075-21—Dubash and Co, Chimaniram Motilal v Narotamdas Motichand, Jamsetji R and D.

3103-20—Khandwalla and Co, Vijaysing Govindji v Vallabhdas Deoji, Mulji Th and Co.

3105-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Sherbanoo widow v Noormahomed Cassum and ors, Matubhai J and M.

3121-20—M B Chothia, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Dayabhoy Laxmidas, Purshotamrai and Co.

2837-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jethabhoy Versi and Co v Popat Lalji and ors, Madhowji K and C, Malvi M R and Co.

2532-20—Dastur and Co, Abdullabia Rashid, Mirza Mangaldas and Co, Mirza M and M.

448-19—Smetham B and L, Rajaballi Jumabhai v Sha Ratanji Ludha, Motichand and D.

3390-20—Motichand and D, Jugjivandas Anandji v Dayal Tupan and ors, Mehta L and Co.

325-21—Payne and Co, Abdul Husein Shaik Ismailji and anr v Maneckji Jethabhai, Ardeshir H D and Co.

115-21—Patel and E, Abdul Rehman Abubaker v Gangaram Mulchand and ors, Raghavayya N and Co.

2812-19—N C Dalal and Co, Vadilal Purshotam v Chundulal Manilal, Ferreira and V.

2870-19—Raghavayya N and Co, Hakimchand Jasrooji v Diwaker Moreshwar and ors, Judah and S, Raghavayya N and Co, Motichand and D.

2637-19—Payne and Co, Radhakison Sambhudas v Jethabhai Hirji, Merwanji K and Co.

324-21—Amin and D, Amilal Jesingbhai v Vallabhdas Dosabhai, Mehta L and Co.

229-19—Purnanand C and J, Ghellabhai Mahasukhram v Nanchand Raichand, Mehta L and Co.

107-21—Amarchand and M, Choonilal Damoderdas Balaporia v The Bombay Coal Trading Co, Payne and Co, Dikshit M and Co.

3690-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Virji Tejpal v Ranchhoddas Pragji.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

in the Division Court No. 37.

LONG CAUSES.

4038-22—Khambatta and Co, Vanechand Lalchand and others, Mulji Keshowram and others, Mulji Th and Co., Khambhatta and Co.

3312-22—Mansuklal H M and Co. Manganlal Parbhudas, Ramchhoddas Harivalabh and Co. Jamshetji R and D.

1977-22—Soonderdas and Co. Elisha Hayward Elias v Ardeshir Khodadad Hakim, Mirza and M.

3653-22—Soonderdas and Co, Elisha Hayward Elias v Ardeshir Khodadad Hakim, Mirza and M.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

2992-22—N C Dalal and Co, Laxmidas Tribhowandas v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1513-22—Malvi M K and Co, Bai Sunderbai widow, Kamji Jugjiwan and others, Mulji Th and Co. —

2646-19—Amarchand and M. Gordhandas Nathalal, Jugmohandas Hansraj, Payne and Co.

777-18—Shamrao M and H, Dulsidas Juglivandas, Mahomd Essak Haji Abdulla Nurani, Matubhai J and M

2699-19—Unwalla P and P, Liladhar Jiwandas, Jamnabaimidam and others, Fereira and V.

1118-19—Amin and D, Bhogilal Amratlal, Huseinabhai widow and others, Jehangir M and S.

2623-20—Wadia G and Co, E D Sassoon and Co, Shah Fulchand Premaji, Mulla and M. —

4021-22—Craigieu B and C, Arthur and Co. (Export) Ltd, Noormahomed Abba, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3554-22—Dabholker and Co, Doongersey Nathu, Khuverji Khaisey, and anr, Captain and V, Shamrao M and H.

3236-20—N C Dalal and Co, Manilal Rattanshand, Hiralal P Pomwalla, Kaghwaya N and C.

2997-19—Amin and D, Nathalal Chhaganlal and Co, Vallabhdas Hirji, Bhaishanker K and G.

3278-20—Merwanji K and Co, Vallimahomed Peermahomed, Papulal Iswardas.

2551-51-49—Merwanji K and Co, Sewanhilal Bhogilal, Gosdhandas Ishwardas, Hiralal T and Co.

3705-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Jusub Peermahomed and Co, Salemahomed Hassam. —

A CHALLENGE TO INDIAN FINANCIAL SYSTEM.

The Bombay corespondent of "Capital" writes:

Professor K. T. Shah, is no longer a thrower of squibs, he has become a hurler of little bombs. The Memorandum on Retrenchment which he has framed for the Central Labour Board is one of the most remarkable documents I have seen on Indian Finance. It is a challenge to the orthodox and officialised system of finance, according to which there is a perpetual struggle between inefficient spending and inefficient tax-collecting, capped with embarrassed borrowing. Mr. Shah has focussed the problem on a single screen and he has furnished several constructive proposals towards a cycle of surpluses. Not only has he analysed the case for economy, but he has also outlined the ways of making our commercial services really pay and strengthen the credit side of the account. He would reduce military charges to Rs. 45 crores, a drastic cut in all conscience, but the provision ought to be improved by additional contributions from Indian States. The figure of one crore as feudatory tribute was fixed when the Army Bill was 20 per cent. of what it is to-day. The commercial services of the Government of India are according to Prof. Shah, run on a policy of mechanical rate-screwing for better receipts which beyond a limit is wasteful. The depression of trade favours his line of inference from traffic returns. But I am afraid he is a Bolshevik when his political asperity gets the better of him and leads him to propose the repudiation of India's "national debt." He grieves for the holders of low-interest-bearing securities since high rates are offered for present loans; but he has no mercy left, not even for widows and orphans, when he "wipes out" all debt by a ruthless gesture. One of the apocryphal stories of Abdul Hamid, ascribed to him the view that the only solution of the Armenian problem was to get rid of the Armenians; making them disappear, as Count Fosco would say. Prof. Shah would similarly solve the problem of public debt. By a species of coaxing and cursing, the ingenious professor calls upon Britain to remit all sterling obligations. Heroic idea. There is as much chance of that occurring as of Cousin Jonathan wiping out the debts of John Bull.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Madura, S. I. wires under date Dec. 12, the following:—

Re my telegram of the 10th instant the Railway line between Manamadura and Ramnad has been restored at 13 hours today and through running of trains resumed.

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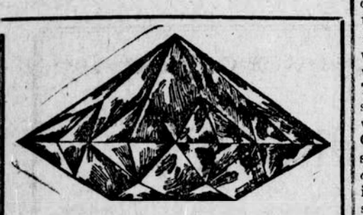

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COUNCIL-ENTRY.

THE PSYCHOLOGY.

(BY T. PRAKASAM.)

III

Even a casual reader of the report of the Civil Disobedience Committee will be tempted to question how the committee that unanimously held in para 79 that the general demand and pressing need of the country was some form of Civil Disobedience suddenly concluded in para 146 that the pressing need of the hour was Council-entry. The public are indebted to both the sections of the committee for having told them the state of their mind until at least the 16th August 1922, although the controversy between the two has not been an edifying one. Mr. Iyengar and his two friends say in para 88 as follows:—

'After the Committee's tour was concluded at its sitting at Patna on the 16th August, there was a consultation among the members and resolutions were recorded on the various points at issue and on this question of entry into the Councils all the members except one recorded their opinion against any change in the existing programme. But on the 17th October when the Committee met at Delhi to pass their report to the All-India Congress Committee, it transpired that two of the Members had re-considered their position and that the Committee was equally divided over this question."

Who that one member was in favour of council-entry on the 6th August, is too well-known. It is my friend Mr. Vitthalbhai Patel, the connecting link between 'responsive co-operation' and 'dead-locks'—a Gujarati by birth and a Maharastra by adoption in politics. The two new converts on the 7th October were Hakimji, and Panditji the author of the unanimous portion of the report. Their version of what happened on the 16th August runs thus:—

"We did not expect the rough lines settled at the preliminary meeting of the members at Patna for the first dreft of the report would be dignified into resolutions of the Committee."

Whether they were 'rough lines' or 'resolutions' it makes no difference for us so long as their state of mind on the said date was admittedly opposed to Council-entry. It is clear that these two great leaders could not be persuaded even on the 16th August to reconcile themselves to Responsive Co-operation—which is an unqualified abandonment of the Movement.

"SECRET DIPLOMACY."

But the Maharastra leaders were not idle. They requested the President to adjourn the All-India Congress Committee meeting until Mr. Das was released. And it so happened that the Committee which ought to have met on the 15th August according to the Lucknow resolution, did not meet until Mr. Das was released, as desired by Maharashtra. This might be an accidental coincidence, but there could be no doubt that the pro-council Maharashtra leaders knew something of Mr. Das's opinions already, Mr. Das was released on August 9th and the very first thing which he seems to have done was an invitation to the pro-Council Maharashtra leadors to Calcutta for an interview. They immediately proceeded from Poona and Nagpur to Calcutta and conferred with Mr. Das, the particulars of which are a sealed book to the country. This secret diplomacy went on while the country was eagerly looking forward to Mr. Das for his views and lead. The second activity of Mr. Das during that short period of baptism was his interview with the members of the Civil Disobedience Committee. I believe he conferred with some of the members more than once. We cannot read anything sinister in these meetings and conferences of these gentlemen as such. But this is their public conduct from which we are entitled to draw our own inferences as to the reasons for their changed attitude to the present question. The irresistable inference seems to be that a compromise was patched up between Responsive Co-operation and dead locks. There is the recommendation of the Civil Disobedience Committee declaring the object of Council-entry as being to create deadlocks and destroy the Councils, an attitude which they will support in their speeches, but for obvious reasons, decided to withhold any mention in the resolution before the A.I.C.C so that the question whether their attitude should be one indiscriminate dead-locks—or Responsive co-operation or abject submission may be left over to the 1923 Congress for decision. If this is not subversion and destruction of the movement, what else is it? No doubt it is systematically conceived, legally formulated and scientifically accomplished. The campaign against Gandhi and the Movement started with the Akola Conference. The first attack was delivered on the 24th and 25th February at Delhi in a most violent manner, some one of the Maharashtra leaders having even attempted to impeach Gandhi telling him openly in the meeting that he was on his trial. But all these failed. It was shortly after this that Mahatmaji was sentenced to 6 years imprisonment. Still the campaign has continued and resulted in the self-contradictory report of the C.D. Committee, and the self-destructive resolution of the last Calcutta meeting. Srijut Das has been a believer in deadlocks since the special session of the Calcutta Congress. But even he has been persuaded to abandon his position and accept the dubious resolution of Calcutta. Such is the prychology of pro-Council Congressmen.

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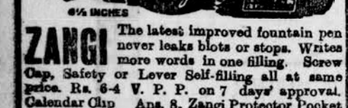

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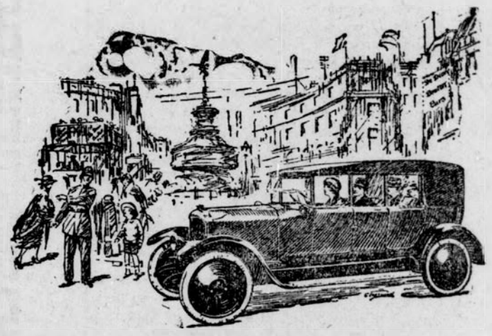

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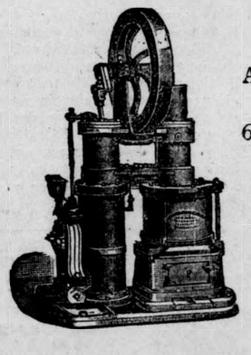

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